BSA MODEL

No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA Bicycles

Latest stock received, prices on application.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 94 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date.		Steamer.		Tons.
1921				
23rd June	..	"NEURALIA"	..	9,082
2nd July,	..	"KASHGAR"	..	8,840
9th ,,	..	"KARMALA"	..	8,983
16th ,,	..	"DELTA" †	..	8,087
23rd ,,	..	"NARKUNDA"*	..	16,115
30th ,,	..	"MOREA"	..	10,890
6th August	..	"CALEDONIA"	..	7,572
13th ,,	..	"SYRIA" †	..	6,633
20th ,,	..	"MANTUA"*	..	10,902
27th ,,	..	"DEVANHA"	..	8,092

† "DELTA" "SYRIA" } Through steamers from China calling Bombay for mails only.

* "NARKUNDA" "MANTUA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Remarks.
24th June	.. "KALYAN"	To Colombo, Straits and China.
22nd ,,	.. "MANTUA"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.

* Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Remarks.
25rd ,,	.. PURNEA ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
26th ,,	.. CHAKLA	Karachi direct 5 am
29th ,,	.. TAROBA ..	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In August	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Gaasei Maru	T. Inouye	4th June	23rd June
Norway Maru	.....	23rd June	10th June
Paking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	30th June	10th July

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tajima Maru	K. Takano.	6995.	11th June	23rd June.
* Kenkon Maru No. 8.	N. Fukai	4668.	20th June	30th June,
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota.	6995.	0 h June	11th July
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsushita	5339.	19th July	31st July.
†Sanuki Maru	Y. Nakajima	5872.	29th July	2nd August.

* This Steamer has no passenger accomodation.
† This Steamer arrives from New York, and Sails for Calcutta *via* Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsic
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtaec
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. B. HYND,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribet Capital	Rs. 7,58,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	Rs. 2,38,73,32
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,31,11,40

BRANCHES:

London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors,.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3

BRANCHES:

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 995,00
Reserve Fund	£ 266,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. Chairman.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

E. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	London.	Seattle
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shimonoseki
Changchun.	Manila.	Singapore.
Fatrcn.	Nagasaki.	Sourabaya.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sydney.
Hamburg.	New York.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Harbin.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Hongkong.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Honolulu.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan.	Saigon.	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jallundu	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Moshiarpur	Umballa City

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES::—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-Up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year o nsums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building. Apollo Street

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold

Banking business of every description transacted

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Peti Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approval Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pensions from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction at caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

G. VANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta

NATIONAL INDIAN

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS. *Branch Secretary*
Bunder Road, Karachi,

M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. B. VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. *Every description of Banking business undertaken.*
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— KHOSLA & CO.
Post Box 22. 'Phone 3335, Manager

INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

INSURANCE.

According to the Goc. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or The Chief Agents
809, Bow Bazar, D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorje & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANDAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chief, High Class Cuisine and Billard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.

Catering speciality.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA,

Opp. Police Chowkie Null Bazar,
BOMBAY No.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIOSS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ..	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for supply of 400 Axle Boxes, (rough castings only), 200 Couplings, 300 Bridge Rails, 300 Channel Irons, all as per patterns to be seen at Love Grove Works will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 30th day of June 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned. Further information that may be required can be obtained on application to the Dy. Engineer, Love Grove Works, Worli.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.

TA C9772

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on Saturday the 2nd July, 1921, till 12 Noon for the printing and binding work of the Legislative Council Proceedings for the next 12 months. The information regarding the nature and volume of work and the conditions of Agreement and tender forms can be had at the office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 7, Wellesley Road, Poona, on any working day between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest tender.

(Sd.) H. SKEEN.
Ag. Superintendent,
Government Printing, Bombay, Poona.

T A C 9760

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for timber of the following sizes:—

12'—6" x 10" x 10" 600 pieces.
1'—6" x 10" x 10" 400 pieces.
3'—0" x 9" x 6" 600 pieces.
3'—0" x 8" x 5" 400 pieces.
6'—6" x 6" x 5" 600 pieces.
10'—6" x 6" x 5" 800 pieces.
3'—0" x 6" x 5" 400 pieces.
2'—6" x 9" x 5" 600 pieces.
6'—4" x 12" x 2" 800 pieces.
10'—6" x 12" x 2" 800 pieces.
6'—6" x 12' x 2" 2,200 pieces.

will be received up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on the 30th day of June 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them by the undersigned. Further information that may be required can be obtained on application to the Dy. Engineer, Love Grove Works, Worli.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Special Engineer,
Development Works

C9773

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOREST DEPARTMENT BHOPAL.

SALE OF COUPES.
AUCTION OF THE ANNUAL COUPES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL COUPES of the Bhopal Government Forests will be sold by Public Auction on and after SATURDAY, the 9th July, 1921, daily between 12 and 5 o'clock, at the office of the Conservator of Forests, Revenue Courts, Bhopal.

Further particulars can be had on application from the Conservator's office.

(Sd.) G T. WRAFTER, ESQR., I. F. S.
Conservator of Forests.

C 7[illegible]

BUILDING STONE.

A big stock of all sorts of good black BUILDING STONE ready for immediate delivery at CHEAPER RATE.

MANAGER, KALAYAN STONE QUARRY,
Kalayan Panwell Road, Ry. Bridge.

R465

NOTICE.

BE it known to all to whom it may concern whereas a business shop was carried on under the partnership of (1) Sheikh Fayazuddin, (2) Jakimuddin (3) Mohamed Umar (4) Mohamed Din, at 300 Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay, and styled as Messrs Fayazuddin Jakimuddin & Co., and whereas the said partners having agreed between themselves to dissolve the partnership in May 1921, it is hereby notified for general information that the Public is warned not to deal with Mohamid Din c/o Abdul Razaq, (one of the partners of the above firm) in the name of the firm and any one doing the same will do so at his own risk and peril. The other partners will in no wise be responsible for any such dealing. The said Mohamed Din is also forbidden not to use the name of the firm and not to enter into any transactions whatsoever on behalf of the above firm.

FAIYAZUDDIN YAQINUDDIN,
R 548

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

6 P. C. FIVE AND TEN YEAR BONDS.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus 25 per cent. margin.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
N. M. MURRAY, (Offg).
Managing Governors.

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 6th July 1921.

C9653

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE First Term of the next Session commences on MONDAY, the 1st August, 1921. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10 a.m.

Students unless they possess the School Leaving Certificate or have passed the Government Service Examination must sit for a special Examination at the College on August 1st at 10 a.m.

All candidates for admission to the College must pass an Examination in physical fitness to be held at the College on August 1st and following days.

All candidates must produce certificates of moral character.

Those candidates who desire to obtain scholarships (Value Rs. 20 per mensem) must present themselves on 1st JULY at 10 a.m. Only those who have passed the Matriculation, School Final or Government Service Examination or possess the School Leaving Certificate are eligible for selection as scholars.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.

Parel, Bombay, 6th June, 1921.

M C 9625

50,000 HIGH CLASS COTTON BLANKETS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Size 48in. by 78in. Rs. 2-4-0 each.
Size 48in. by 36in. Rs. 2-12-0 each.

IN KHAKI, FAWN, Grey and Red Colours. If required in white eight annas less. Delivered to any part of India by Post. These Blankets are now being used in India, Africa, Arabia, Mesopotamia, by European as well Indians of all classes and creeds and continu to give universal satisfaction.

Over 10,00,000 Blankets sold in the yea 1920.

Inquiries from Trade are invited, Apply:—

HARJIVAN VALJI,
17, Champagalli,
Near Mulji Jetha Market.
Bombay No.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo, Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a.vis in good order.
1 Grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 rubber-tyred Landaulette.
1 Bay Waler horse.
One 15-20 H.P. 4 cylinder 5 seater "Rover" English car with electric lights, Battery, wind screen, etc., in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF 488 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on Thursday, the 30th instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba, Godown at Pasta Lane No. 16 and Kalyan Lane No. 6 by order of Messrs. Dharamsy Jaitha and Co., and on account and risk of Lachhiram Motiram of Aurangabad the following bales:—
488 F. P. Bales Aurangabad Cotton.

Adeposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BELGIUM WINDOW GLASSES, GRAMOPHONE MACHINES, STEEL GRITS, ROUND SUGAR OF LEAD, HIGH CLASS NOTE PAPERS, ENVELOPES AND BEZIQUE CARDS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 25th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the following:—

On account and risk of the concerned:—
617 cases Belgium window glasses size 16 ozs.
257 cases Belgium window glasses size 24 ozs.
100 kegs Round Sugar of Lead each containing 100 lbs. in all 5 tons.
120 Bags Steel Grit No. 5, in all about 6 Tons on account and risk of the Bombay Stationery Equipment Co. of Cawasji Patell Street, Fort, 4 cases containing High Class Note paper and envelopes and Fancy Bezique and Patent Cards all of the wellknown make of Charles Spindal and Sons.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd June 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the entrance of the Platform No. 7 of the Victoria Terminus Station:—

One "Overland" motor car No. 4524, 1916 Model, 4 seater, consigned by Mr. A. Brown from Poona to Mr. A. Logsdail, Bombay, under H. C. Ticket No. 2028/21 of 3rd December 1920.

Also by order of the concerned.

One "Belsize" Motor Car No. 3186 four cylinder, 5 seater.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the motors to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co. and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th and TUESDAY, the 28th June at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed parcels and luggage consisting of Motor tyres, chimneys, C. P. goods, cane chairs, harmoniums, scented oils, belows, shoes haberdashery, English and country medicines, gas cylinders, a large lot of empty spirit drums of 2 and 4 gallons capacity, colour, leather, portmanteau, grain, brass and copperware, boxes, and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of the sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 BALES CHADARS OF THE HURLA MILLS.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharumraj Gally at Champa Gally Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Keshavji Manekchand and Co., the selling agents of the Kurla Mills and on account and at the risk of seth Vallabhdas Kallianji

55 Bales each 200 pairs plain chadars of the Kurla Mills No. 801 48 by 6 by 2.

20 Bales each 280 pairs plain chadars of the Kurla Mills No. 1115 50 by 6 by 2½.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1921.

MESSRS RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

Auctioneers 41, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GOLD ORNAMENTS, JEWELLERIES, ETC.
HIGH COURT, SUIT NO. 450 OF 1918.

Hasanalli Joomabhai & ors. .....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Sakinabai widow & ors. ..... Defendants.

Messrs. RICHARD AND READYMONEY, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 41 Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors' office at their rooms by order of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs in above suit, the following very valuable articles belonging to the above Estate, Gold Bangles, chain, Necklace, Diamond rings, Earrings, 18 K. T. Watch, half hunting watch, pearl and ruby earring, buttons, diamond nose-ring, sarkdas, kunchey, long chain, one full patta necklace, diamond upring, etc.

Jewelleries will be on view before two days from the sale date. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and delivery to be taken within two days on payment of the balance.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON SAFE.

RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction Room No. 41 Esplanade Road.

Five very strong iron safe with stand. Safe on view.

RICHARD & READYMONEY.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1921.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ENGINEERS STEAM SHIP AND MOTOR CAR COMPANIES AND OTHERS.

SALE OF AERO-ENGINES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 23rd day of June, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree:—

About 114 Aero-Engines, Rotax and Verticle by known makers such as Beadmore, Haspano Suiza, Gnome le Rhone, Liberty, R.A.F., Vickers, Napier, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

IMPORTANT TO METAL MERCHANTS.

Sales of White Metal (or pig lead) blocks. (By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms No. 21 Medows Street on FRIDAY, 24th June, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

A lot about 453 cwt. White metal (pig lead) (blocks).
A lot about 795 Nos. cwt. 390 White metal Ingots.
A lot about cwt. 1147. White metal Ingots
A lot about 1147. White metal Ingots (blocks).

Goods are on view at Haji Bunder Sewri and samples can be seen at the undersigned office before the day of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and goods must be removed from Government Stores Depot Haji Bunder Sewri.

Auction will begin at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS SALE OF 686 BALES OF FINE STAPLE COTTON.

By the order of the Bombay Cotton Co., and on account and risk of defaulting purchaser Saluwala Baxiram Dhandu Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 29th June 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) near the Bombay Cotton Co's sample Room near Grants Buildings the following.

55 Bales Purna.
271 Bales Sahina.
318 Bales Sailu.
38 Bales Purbhani.
1—Bales Nanded.
686

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4987.

Auction Sale of Immoveable properties situate at Tardeo advertised for Sale THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 22nd June 1921 under instructions from Sheth Tahilram Girdhardas, is POSTPONED until further notice.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd June 1921.

DO YOU REMEMBER OR HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN?

Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Baras—Kapy—Myrrabolams—Momial Silajit—Klar dycon, etc.

D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co

Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS

CURE CHRONIC CASES

By Correspondence

A golden opportunity for old sufferers from whatever diseases and for these given up by others. Remedies guaranteed free from harmless materials and cost of medicines refunded in case of failure. What do you want more? We treat all correspondence strictly confidential. Write at once with your full history and get cured.

DR. J. N. SEN, L.M.S.
Homeo and Bio-chemist, Prop,
Behar Chemical Works, Mihijam E.I.R.
Mention this paper while writing
Student patients get concession

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY PLACE IN INDIA WHERE HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERT CENT PER CENT

by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be Adduced.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
GRAND WEEK-END SUCCESS;
NEW CINEMA PROGRAMME !!
M. A. WETHERELL & JACKIE DOUGLAS
In a Splendid 5 reel Photo-Play:

The man who was afraid."

A funny story in which a young girl marries a man who has lost his memory being tortured by Indians for a week, for the sake of his wealth but hates him for his cowardice. A sailors' song on the harbour brings backs the lost memory and explanations follow. The pair to lead a happy life.

FUNNY PLOTS!
LIFELIKE & BREEZY ACTING!
BEAUTIFUL SCENERIES !!!
COMING!
COMING!!
COMING!!!

For Adults ,,

A WORLD, SENSATION!
PEGGY HYLAND
Again in:—
"Other Men's Daughters"
By E. Lloyd Sheldon.
A VIOLATION OF THE GOLDEN RULE THAT STRIKES BACK HOME.
A PLAY WITH A MORAL AND MANY BIG THRILLS.

USUAL PRICES.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

Subhadra-Haran

PRODUCE BY KOHINOOR CO.
The most enchanting story of
HINDU MYTHOLOGY

PATHE GAZETTE

LATEST NEWS.

TIME
Daily 5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

TO-NIGHT!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present
A Picture of a Thousand Thrills!

"The Mystery of the Yellow Room"

(6 Reels—6000 feet)
AN EMILE CUSTARD PRODUCTION
A Photo-Novel of Gaston Leroux's Famous Mystery Story of the most Engrossing Mystery Picture of the Season.
Featuring a competent cast of recognized screen artist, including
Ethel Grey Terry, Edmund Elton, George Cowl, and Lorin Raker.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)
The latest Topical Budget in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T)

THE
MAJESTIC
Girgaum Tram Terminus.
A PURELY INDIAN
All coloured sacred drama, brimful of mysticism of the glorious East:—

Yasoda Nandan

OR

Shree Radha Krishna

A picturised version of one of the sublimest chapter in Hindu mythology of Shree Krishna.
featuring
Miss Sushiladevi and Miss Pramoda Sunderi.
Daily Shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
Prices as usual.
THE HIT of THE SEASON.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
A Thrilling Photoplay of the TURF, STAGE and AIR.
"WHITE STAR"
"WHITE STAR"
A Sensational Drama of RACING, STAGE LIFE AND AEROPLANES.
"AROUND THE TOWN"
PATHE PICTORIAL AND COMEDIES

THE EMPIRE

DIRECTION MADAN THEATRES, LD
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
SUPER PICTURES SEASON
The Latest Pathe Colour Production.
"THOUSAND & ONE NIGHTS"
or
"THE SULTANESS OF LOVE."
in 6 Reels.
A Romantic love-story, conceived in a most daring way, full of the subtle Oriental splendour, bringing back into one's mind the departed glory of the old days of the Sultans.
The Occasional Flashes of dazzling beauty makes the story most weird and enchanting.
ALSO SEVERAL OTHER FILMS
NEXT SATURDAY 25TH JUNE
D. W. GRIFFITH
PRESENTS
"THE IDOL DANCER"
A Love Story of Southern Seas.

THE EMPRESS

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
Daily at 6, 8, & 10 p. m.
BIG NEWS!!
A POSITIVE SENSATION!
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!
Remember this is a Madan Production
"Vishnu Avatar"
"Vishnu Avatar"
"Vishnu Avatar"
In 8 Stupendous Reels (All Tinted)
PRODUCED BY
MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
A VERITABLE TREAT INDEED.
Adapted for the Screen from the
Vishnu Puranam
by
PANDIT TULSI DUTT SHAIDA.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present
THIS WEEK
The all-engrossing Conclusion of their tremendously powerful Serial
"The Broken Coin"
and
A four-reel Indian Mythological Drama.
SAVITRI
Four Shows To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD.)
Commencing from Saturday the 25th June
SIMULTANEOUSLY AT THE GLOBE
and
THE WEST-END CINEMAS
A wonderful Indian Production
"Goverdhan-Dhari"
Produced by the Hindustan Film Mfg. Co. depicting the miraculous events that happened during the childhood of Shri-Krishna.
Wonderful Photography showing sense-staggering scenes such as the vision of the sublime Universe in the mouth of Shri-Krishna—The uplifting of the Goverdhan Mountain, by Shri-Krishna and other miraculous scenes the like of which have never before been shown in Bombay.
DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced MANAGING CLERK in a Solicitors' firm. Salary according to qualifications and previous experience. Apply Box No. 5018 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9764

WANTED—Two competent DRAUGHTSMEN. Pay according to qualifications. One having worked in an Architect's office will be preferred. Apply immediately to Mr. B. G. Desai, Architect, 91 Medows Street.
A C9765

WANTED.—A competent MISTRY, having full knowledge of building measuring, making plans, Drafts, and estimates. English knowing man will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 5006 A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

DRAUGHTSMAN, Senior and Junior—wanted at once for new Mill in North Bombay. Must have had sound training and experience. Good opportunity. Give summary of experience and salary required to Box No. 5011 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A 9771

WANTED.—Qualified MOTOR LORRY DRIVERS with License, knowing Colaba work, and streets of Bombay. Apply with testimonials or see personally the MANAGING AGENTS, THE IDEAL TRANSPORT CO., LTD., 233, Hornby Road, Fort.
A C 9673

WANTED for the International Ayurvedic Company, Ltd., Delhi, respectable, well-connected gentleman to sell shares. Work guaranteed. Pay Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty) with future prospects. Cash security Rs. 5,000. For final settlement communicate with Dr. D. R. VARMA, Managing Director.
A C9648

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS for Limited concern to sell its brass and other metalwares and household utencils on pay from Rs. 80—250 p.m. and handsome commission. Security required. For particulars apply to: A. P. GUPTA, M.A., LL.B., Bonski Mandi, Moradabad. U. P.
A C 9697

WANTED—DRIVERS for Foden Steam Wagons. Only certified man capable of giving the best attention to the Machinery need apply. Drivers for Steam road rollers. Firemen for above. Pay according to qualifications. Adequate pay will be given to really competent men. Apply J. VESUGAR, Assistant Executive Engineer P. W. D. Offices, Mcleod Road, Lahore.
A R 9748

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BURMA—WANTED—Engineering SUBORDINATES and DRAFTSMEN on pay commencing Rs. 80 and Rs. 60 per mensem respectively. Only College trained men need apply, stating qualifications and pay required. Copies of certificates and testimonials should be enclosed with applications. (Sd.) T. H. G. STEVENS, Superintending Engineer, Rangoon Circle.
A C9761

WANTED.—A temporary part-time PROFESSOR in Mercantile Law in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, for one year from the 5th July, 1921. Pay Rs. 200 p.m. Applicants should apply to the Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, by the 27th June, 1921, giving particulars regarding their qualifications, age, caste, teaching experience, etc. Copies of certificates should accompany applications.
A C 9750

WANTED for the National College Burma, One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach undersigned within 30th June, MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 49, Sule-Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
A C9766

WANTED.—For Rawal Pindi Municipality, a MEDICAL OFFICER of Health Applicants should possess the following qualifications:—(a) A Medical qualification registerable under the British Medical Acts, and (b) A qualification in Public Health registerable under British Acts or granted by an Indian University. Persons possessing only the qualifications noted in (a) may also apply, but preference will be given to those possessing qualifications noted in both (a) and (b). The pay offered to a D. P. H. (i.e., possessing qualifications noted both in a. and b.) is Rs. 400 rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 600 plus Rs. 45 conveyance allowance with the benefit of Provident Fund, and to a medical graduate according to qualifications Copies of certificates and testimonials should accompany the applications which, if received before the 1st July 1921, will be considered. They should be addressed to the PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Rawal Pindi.
A C 9758

ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY CO., LTD.—RECRUITMENT OF STAFF FOR THE ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY.—Applications are invited immediately for all classes of Subordinate Staff.

AGENCY.—Heads of Sections and Junior Clerks.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.—STATION and RUNNING STAFF viz.—Station Master, Assistant Station Masters, Signallers-in-charge, Signallers, Booking and Assistant Booking Clerks, Luggage and Parcel Clerks, Transhipment Clerks, Checkers, Tally Clerks, Ticket Collectors Goods and Assistant Goods Clerks, Trains Clerks, Number Takers Yard Foremen, Station Clerks, Guards, Brakesmen.

JETTIES.—Shed Officers, Assistant Shed Officers, Shed Writers, Import Clerk, Shed Jute Clerks, Delivery Clerks, Gunners, Tea Clerks, Gate Clerks (retired Military Punjabi Staff preferable) and Cranemen.

CLERICAL.—Clerks experienced in Claims, Audit, Refunds, Records, Trains and Accounts Section work.

LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Indian English Speaking and non-English Speaking Drivers, Firemen, Shunters, Carriage Examiners and Assistant Carriage Examiners, Workshop Staff in all branches of a Railway Locomotive Workshop, Time Keepers, etc.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT.—Accountants and Clerks versed in all branches of Audit Department work.

PRESS.—Machine men, Compositors, Distributors, etc.

STORES DEPARTMENT.—Clerks for Accounts and Records, Depot Storekeeper, Stock-Holders, Receivers and Despatcher, Khalasies for handling.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.—Permanent Way Inspectors, Sub Permanent Way Inspectors, Overseers, Timekeepers, Carpenters, Fitters, Blacksmiths and Clerical Staff.

Previous Railway experience in the case of Loco and Traffic Running and Station Staff essential. Selected candidates will be allowed Rail and Steamer fares to destination. Applications should be made with copies of testimonials either to Mr. L. F. W. Nolan, Recruiting Officer, A. B. Railway at his office 100 Clive Street Calcutta or to Heads of Departments in Chittagong. To avoid delay, applicants in Calcutta may apply in person with copies of their service certificates to Mr. Nolan who is authorised to make appointments on the spot. Salary of Staff will be according to qualifications. T. R. NOLAN. Acting Agent, Assam Bengal Railway.
A C 9757

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER at once to educate a young lady. Apply to Box No. 5017, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C576

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER and a BILL CLERK for Attorneys' Office. Please apply Messrs. KHAMBATA AND COMPANY, Solicitors, 56, Esplanade Road.
A R 581

WANTED—Two GRADUATES for Library work. Salary Rs. 75-5-100. Apply in own Handwriting Box No. 5008, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 557

WANTED by manufacturing firm, ENERGETIC TRAVELLER. Only experienced men need apply, with knowledge of Watch Trade preferable. Apply Box No. 5017 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 563

WANTED—A B Com. for post of teachership in the Marwari High School, Wardha. Applicants should state terms and the period for which they will give binding to continue in service. S. JAJU, Secretary Marwari School Wardha C. P.
A R582

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Two very competant ACCOUNTANTS to take charge of the accounts of Limited Companies. Only experienced need apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary required to S. B. BILLIMORIA AND CO., 123, Esplanade Road, Fort.
A C 9778

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.—Applications are invited for the:—(1) Principalship of the Teachers' Training College, salary Rs. 500-50-750. (2) University Professorship of Electrical Engineering, salary Rs. 500-50-750. (3) Professorship of English, salary Rs. 300-20-500. (4) Head Mastership of the Central Hindu Collegiate School, salary Rs. 300-20-500. (5) Assistant Professorship of Botany, salary according to qualification. Apply before 30th June, 1921, to PRO. VICE-CHANCELLOR, Hindu University, Benares.
A C9779

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Clever and experienced 1st CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER wants better appointment than the present. Please inquire stating terms, to Box No. 5003, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 547

EXPERIENCED GRADUATE able to teach Matriculation students Mathematics English, knows Urdu Hindi, Bengali. Thoroughly open for tutions. Terms moderate Box 5016, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B C575

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET—New Building plot No. 65, near Chammar Baug, Post Office Parel. Rent Moderate.
G R524

TO LET—SHOPS at Sandhurst Road in Soneji House, opp. Dr. Parekh's Hospital. Apply Dr. SONEJI.
C R577

TO LET.—SPACIOUS GODOWNS at Patelwadi Love Lane, Mazgaon. Apply PARBHUDAS V. PATEL.
C R 482

TO LET—A big SPACIOUS GODOWN Parsi Bazar Fort. Arply HIRJIBHAI MANECKJI & Co., Fort.
C R542

TO BE LET.—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, pucca built. Centrally situated. 1250 sqare feet. Apply M. M. POONJIAJI & CO., 1st Marine Street, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.
C R519

CHAGLA MANZIL TO BE LET.—A spacious BUNGALOW upper floor Only, at Reynold's Road, Byculla Club Back Road, Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA AND CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R 550

ROOM TO LET—Well ventilated, situatio central, close to Tramcars and Railway, Electric light, furniture, etc. P. O Box 440 Bombay.
C R 500

TO BE LET—Gwaliar Tank Forbes Street CROWN MANSION, 3 bed rooms with bath, one hall, one dining room and kitchen with electric fittings. Apply within.
C R539

TO BE LET—One SPACIOUS BUNGALOW at Arab Lane Grant Road, Ground floor and 1st floor with Electric light and fans. Rent Rs. 350. Apply Box No. 4061 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R 497

A BUNGALOW with compound having accommodation for motor. Walkeshwar side, facing sea. Rent limit Rs. 1,000. Apply Box No. 5015, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R571

TO LET.—Independent, lock-up Motor Garage 426, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar; facilities for water, Electric Light and Telephone Rent moderate. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R573

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—3 Rooms on Hornby Road, for Office. Apply stating terms to ROICHAND MOTICHAND & Co., Mamadevi Bombay, No. 2.
D R 574

BOARD AND APARTMENTS

WANTED—A FLAT for a Hindu family, not Orthodox. Near about Grant Road Station, must have five rooms and bath and W C. attached. Very careful and used to European habits. Reasonable offers considered. Replies to Box No. 855, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

WANTED—FOUR ROOMS with bath and kitchen for an up-to-date Hindu family. Must be in the Fort area or near about. Apply Box No. 896, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—5 CARDS 1898 Asalees, Sleeping 1899 Platt Bros. 1 Drawing 1899, 2 Inter 1900, 2 Roving Frames 1569, Tweedale and Small Smalleyworking in good condition. For particulars and prices please Apply to Box No. 5007, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G C 9762

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT KARACHI.—Two plots of land, one on Bunder Road, measuring about 417 feet by 368 feet, area about 149759 square feet, and the other on Marston Road measuring about 377 feet by about 465 feet, area about 169155 square feet. On behalf of the Military Authorities these plots of land in the best business quarter of Karachi will be sold by auction (unless previously disposed of by private treaty) on or about the 20th July 1921. Further particulars and details can be obtained on application to the Deputy Director Military Works, Western Command Headquarters, Karachi. If these plots proceed to auction, reserve prices will be fixed on the day of sale.
G C 9718

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to clear Cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C 9680

TO MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS.—If you have furniture, cotton, yarn and cloth bales, lime, bricks, sand, coal, stone, etc., etc., to convey from one place to another for export or any other purpose, we are ready to offer you our 3 and 5 Ton Lorries on terms, hour or day conditions as desired.

For rates and other particulars please Apply or see:—C. K. LALAN AND CO., Managing Agents, Ideal Transport Co., Ltd., 233, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Tel. No. 2880.
JA R 9776

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Looms BRAND NEW of Henry Livesey's and Hacking's. Also Warping machines and Grey winders. For particulars, please write to Box No. 4037, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R375

FOR SALE—New REMINGTON MACHINE No. 10 two cycles cup boards and other furnitures. Apply:—THE BOMBAY GENERAL CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Old Hanuman Lane, Bombay 2.
K R 562

FOR SALE—Three Lancashire BOILERS by Tucker and Shenton brand new, size 30 x 7½ x 160 lbs. pressure just imported highest offer above 35,000 each will be considered P. O. E. Lahore. Apply BALARAM GRANJEVILLE, Simla.
R9551

EDUCATIONAL.

JOIN ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE for higher Accountancy, Auditing Banking courses. New classes already started. Moderate fees payable by instalments opposite Whiteaway.
M R572

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Girgaon, Bombay, prepares students in Book-keeping, Accountancy and other Commercial Subjects. Prospectus on application.
M R 578

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE has commenced. Enrollments for the Senior Commercial, Specialized Banking and Government Diploma in Accountancy Courses are proceeding Apply immediately, GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street Fort.
M R 552

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE—New term of the College will begin from Monday, the 4th July, male and female candidates desirous to join should appear before the Principal from Thursday 30th June to Saturday the 2nd July, 1921, for the test examination. RATILAL POPAT, A.A.M.S., Bhisagwar, Registrar, Office Bhuleshwar, Bombay.
M C 9581

WANTED for the Gujarati A. V. School, Rangoon, an experienced GRADUATE as Headmaster S. T. C. preferred. Also Gujarati Senior-trained teachers. Good prospects. Apply sharp with testimonials, stating experience qualifications and salary wanted. PRANJIVAN JETHABHAI, Secretary, 3, Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
M C9720

RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL (near Prarthna Samaj, Girgaon)—New Standards VI and VII have been added this year and will begin on 1st July 1921. Admission open to BOYS and GIRLS with second languages, French Sanskrit, or Persian. Application's for admission received daily between 8-30 a.m.—4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
M R 558

THE Worlds' Leading System Pitman Shorthand (Simplest, Universal and Highest Speed), Accountancy, Typewriting, Banking and Secretarial Course. Taught within a Short Period. Service Guaranteed. Preparation for L.C.C., N.U.T., R.S.A., A.B.T., etc., examinations. Apply The PRINCIPAL LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
M R 570

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPAL DAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

SHETH KHIMJI DAYAL SCHOLARSHIPS—Some Scholarships are to be awarded out of Sheth Khimji Dayal Smarak Fund to deserving poor students studying the course of Higher Commercial Education Candidates may apply sharp on special forms to be supplied from this office. For half the number of Scholarships candidates of the Lohana Caste will be given preference. MATHURADAS VISSANJI, VASANJI JIVANDAS, 3, Wallace Street, Fort, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M C9755

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED to share "The Times" London Daily Edition. Write F. H. DASTUR, Z. B. School, Deva'ali.
P R 568

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—BRAND NEW Tarpaulins made out of English water-proof cloth sizes 108" x 112" and 106" x 70". Apply to HURJIVAN VALJI, No. 17, Champa Gully Near Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay.
T R 544

FACTORY FOR SALE.—A factory of tiles and bricks in working, order with plant, Labour quarters etc., for immediate sale. Apply TANTREE & CO., Tepiwala Luxmi Chal, Grant Road Tram Terminus. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
T R579

FIRMS dealing in spun silk yarn and corduct silk yarn both Italian and Japanese and firms dealing in fast dyes of all shades are earnestly requested to promptly communicate with the undersigned with a view to arrange for a supply of goods on a whole sale basis. GENERAL MANAGER, the Maha Lakshmi Weaving Institute, No. 3 Katra Road, Allahabad.
T R9775

THE PHOENIX MOTOR WORKSHOP—Overhauling, painting and repairs to Motor Cars of all descriptions done perfectly, quickly and at reasonable rates at Jetha Street, Lamington Road, SHAW & CO., Managing Agents, The Phoenix Taxi & Transport, Service, Limited.
T C 9754

165 RUPEES Improved Model 7 lbs. Fox Portable Typewriter complete with carrying Case. All up-to-date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable. List Price Rs. 220. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer a brand new Typewriter for this price? Secure one early, we have very few left now. Sole Agents:: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone 4589.

CHOICE AFGHAN DRIED FRUITS—All best selected fruits packed in boxes containing 7 lbs. net: Almonds, Rs. 8-6; Apricots, Rs. 9-4; Figs or Sultanas, Rs. 8-6; Large Raisins, Rs. 8-0; and Red Currants or Black Raisins, Rs. 7-0; sample box one pound of each fruit, Rs. 8-0. Packing and postage free. Satisfaction guaranteed THE WESTERN FRUIT MART, Quetta.
T R 516

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
National Portable No. 3 with Case	125
Remington 7, 2 Cols., Rs. 120, Oliver N...	125
Empire 2, Rs. 150, Sun, Back Spacer	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new ...	190
Yost 20, Latest, Brief, little used	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 210, 240	270
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 225, 11, Policy.	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, Brief ...	325
Underwood 5, new, used few days	325
Remington 10, new, used few days	275
L. C. Smith 5, Rs. 250, American Rebuilt.	275
Oliver 9, American Rebuilt, Brief	275
Royal No. 5, Visible, 2 Cols., B. Spacer.	175

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
T

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENNERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 28th June, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business.

1. To adopt the Director's report and audited Balance Sheet upto 31st March, 1921.
2. To appoint auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Vithal das D. Thakersey Kt., as a Director of the Company.
4. To transact any other business which may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 29th June both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th June, 1921. C9619

NOTICE.

THE HIMALAYA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, are shortly opening their Branch Office in Bombay to transact.
FIRE, MARINE, LIFE AND MOTOR BUSINESS
and are temporarily located at No. 72, Apollo Street, (2nd floor) where all business will be attended to. Messrs. Desai and Co., who were until recently their Chief Bombay Agents, having resigned, are authorized to collect all the out-standing premiums on policies issued by them.
For and behalf of the Himalaya Assurance Co., Ltd.
MACKENZIE & RAJBALLY,
Managing Agents.
C 9777

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED HONG-KONG MILLS

SALE OF WASTE FLUE-DUST, WILLOW-DUST, TARES AND HOOPS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the entire ready production up to 6th July 1921 of waste of all sorts, flue-dust, willow-dust, tares and hoops produced at the Company's Hong-Kong Mills on forms to be had from the Company's Registered Office, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and will be received at the Office uptil 5 p.m. of Wednesday the 6th proximo. A deposit of Rs. 300 in respect of waste of all sorts and of Rs. 100 in respect of flue dust, willow-dust tares and hoops should accompany all tenders. Cotton waste in open for inspection at the Mills. For further particulars apply to the Manager, Mills, Chinchpokli, Cross Lane.
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1921. C9786

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dividend for the year ending 31st March, 1921, at Rs. 35 per Share, free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after Wednesday the 22nd June 1921 at the Registered Office of the Company Canada Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on production of Share Certificates between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) on week days (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1 p.m. (S. T.) to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Books on the 30th May 1921.

By Order of the Board,
ALLEN BROS. & CO., (India) Ltd.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th June, 1921. C9662

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HAYATBAI ANIRJI AYALU, widow of Mahomedalli Boheri of Bombay Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Khoto Land chikan alias Banine in the Vila Parla Dist. Bandra bearing Entry No. 256, Survey No. 29 Pot No. 119, admeasuring about Gunthas 18 Akas Rs. 2-13-0.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1921.
N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C9762

GOLCONDA METAL LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Rubber Stamp Marked as follows "For Golconda Metal, Ltd. Managing Director" has been LOST or STOLEN from the registered office of the Company and the Public are here by warned that the use of this stamp by any other person than Major C. W. F. Morgan the Managing Director of the Company is unauthorised and the Company will not recognise the signature over the words "Managing Director" of any other person than the abovenamed and are further warned that no agreements or dealings whatsoever purporting to be with the Company will be recognised except those which are transacted through the registered office of the Company.

PAYNE & Co.,
Solicitors for Golconda Metal, Ltd.
C9767

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of The Anglo-India & Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
Sir DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA & Others. ..... Petitioners.

BY an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter dated the 18th day of June, 1921, on the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners it was ordered that the abovenamed Anglo-Indian and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited, be wound up by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay under the provisions of The Indian Companies' Act 1913, AND it was further ordered that Mr. N. E. Moos be appointed Official Liquidator of the said Company.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1921.
MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
C 9783

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DOCTOR ALLIMAHOMED NASARBHAI KARAMSEY, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Physician, residing at Samuel Street, Palla Gully, outside the Fort. ..... Deceased.

1. HUDEALI GULAMHUSEIN, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Samuel Street, Palla Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay;
2. ALLADIN MAHOMED LAKHAMSI also of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Chinch Bunder, 1st Road, outside the Fort of Bombay; 3. HABADKHANUBAI, widow of Dr. Allimahomed Nasarbhai Karamsey also of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Dongri Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, three of the executors and executrix appointed under the Will of the deceased Dr. Allimahomed Nasarbhai Karamsey abovenamed. ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

The 15th day of June, 1921.
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C9784

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Durgaprasad Dayaram, a minor.
And
In the matter of a suit No. 736 of 1921 wherein Sha Ramji Goverdhan of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Bhuleshwar outside the Fort of Bombay is Plaintiff and Kalidas Dayaram and Durgaprasad Dayaram a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian-ad-litem his brother Kandas Dayaram, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants residing at Mandvi outside the Fort of Bombay and carrying on business under the name of Durgaprasad and Co., are Defendants.

SHA RAMJI GOVERDHAN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE TO MINOR AND NEXT FRIEND OF MINOR.

To,
Durgaprasad Dayaram, a minor and KALIDAS DAYARAM, the brother and natural guardian of the abovenamed minor.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff in the above suit has applied to the Court to have Kalidas Dayaram or some other fit and proper person appointed guardian for the suit of the said minor Defendant and the Judge in Chambers will on the 1st day of July, 1921, proceed to appoint the said Kalidas Dayaram or some other fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR,
The 13th day of April, 1921
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
C9785

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HURJI MORARJI, a widower, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Porebunder Store Contractor. Deceased.

PREMJI HURJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Porebunder Store Contractor, residing at 5, Kamittpura Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifteenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the twelth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Register.

The 16th day of June, 1921.
Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C9780

PENS!!! RAZORS!!! WATCHES!!!
FRESH STOCK.
Prompt Execution.

Blackbird Rs. 2-11, Watermans Rs. 6-7, Swan Rs. 4-8, Safety Rs. 6-4, Hardware Rs. 2-6, Blackbird Nib Re. 1-12, Kropp Razor Rs. 3-14, German Crown and Sword Rs. 3-8, German Liliput Rs. 2-12, Wilkinson Rs. 4-4, Joseph Rodgers Rs. 2-8, Railway Regulator Pocket, Rs. 4-14, Nickel, 13in., cylinder Rs. 6-8, Nickel, 12in. 10 Jew, Lever Rad Rs. 12-8; Silver, 13 Lever, 15 Jew Rad Rs. 20; Rolled Gold square 13in., 10 Jew Rad or plain Rs. 17-8, Rolled Gold, 12½ lever, Fully Jew, Fine Rad, Paris shaped Rs. 29, Rolled Gold Expanding Bracelet Rs. 6-8, Silver Rs. 9, Pocket Electric Lamp Rs. 4-8, Rubber Stamps of all Designs, Re. 4, Cycles, Typewriters, Spare Parts and Accessories for all things and Stationery Available Whole Sale and Retail.

LOVELUCK & CO.,
Post Box 280, Madras.

America-India Export Import Co.
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street
BOMBAY No. 2.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES, LAMPS, etc.
Prices on Application.

You cannot buy a more useful pen at any price. ZANG! sold in 1916 still working good. Unsuitable pens changed and damaged pens repaired promptly. V. P. on 7-days approval.

Regular, Safety Screw Cap, Propelling or Lever Self filling with Calendar Clip Rs. 7.

FACTORY SALES Co., Daryaganj, Delhi

Ladies' Sarees Washed As to Rs. 1
" " Cleaned R 1 to Rs 2 8

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co
High Class Cleaners & Launderers.
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY. 1

Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR
"DIABETES SPECIALIST"
"PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE."
If you are inclined to have a complete and perfect Cure of the wasting "Diabetes", please see details on Saturday's issue of this paper Consult in person for further information to:—
Ghia building Khetwadi Main Road, Opp. R. G. Library, Girgaon, Bombay. Consultation Hours:—9 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE
Just unpacked
Best Selected French Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligant, Bichara Rigaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.
THE
Praful Perfume Store,
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

It goes without saying that
Ballwalla & Homi
who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway, and Kalbadevi Road are the
LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.
Enterprize and progress are their watch words and if you are in need of anything that's newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.
They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.
They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti
This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumes admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar). (India.)

Is your Baby being fed correctly?
Every Mother no matter how she is feeding her little one, should obtain this booklet. It is a perfect mine of useful information on the hundred and one points affecting baby which inevitably arise from day to day.

Send this Coupon to-day
The "Allenburys" booklet will be sent post free upon receipt of the attached coupon. It is from the pen of a medical man, an authority on all that touches baby's welfare, and contains clear and informative articles on:—
The Importance of proper dietary, Quantities and Hours of Feeding, Feeding after Weaning, Sickness and Convalescence in Infancy, General Management and Clothing, Minor Infant Ailments, Isolation and Disinfection, The care of the Nursing Mother, etc. etc.
To ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd.
Special Representative for India.
Box 2198, G.P.O., CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

June 21.

The Marwari bazar opened this morning easier for Fully Good M G Broach July/Aug at Rs. 324 in accordance with lower advices reported from New York, and gradually declined till Rs. 320 1/2. It then advanced to Rs. 322 the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 321. The tazar finally closed at Rs. 321. At Colaba the market opened at Rs 320 1/2 and closed at Rs. 325.

Our market for ready cotton remained very quiet yesterday and the off-take was nominal. About 2,000 bales only are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay 21st June 1921.

Fully Good Broach July-August		321
" " Bengal July		241
" " September,		252
Fine Comra	"	299
" " September		314

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 21st June, 1921.

of G. Broach July-August,	...	321
Fully Good Bengal July,	...	238
Fully Good Bengal September	...	248
Fine Comra's July,	...	294
" " September,		305

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 21st June, 1921

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind			
" Punjab	268	253	236
M.G. Comra's No. 4	310	300	285
M.G. Central P. No. 1	340	330	315
M.G. Central P. No. 2	325	315	300
M.G. Broach	332	322	307
Southerns 7	345	335	320

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 20th June 1921.

Cotton	18,828	Bales.
Wheat	7,500	Qrs
Linseed	5,163	"
Rape, etc.	14	"
Gingellyseed	303	"
Poppyseed	119	"
Groundnuts	377	"
Castorseed	Nil	"
Rice	20?034	"
Myrabolams	1121	"
Cottonseed	901	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	7,104	"
Jowar	Nil	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	1192	"
Bajra	880	"
Coal	1342	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 21st June, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 7/16
Bank Demand	1-3 15/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3 15/16
For. Demand	290
American Dollars	417
Hongkong Dollars	208
Shanghai	289
Japan	197
Singapore	180

Market Quiet

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

21st June, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	84	8	0
Do.	1	86	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	86	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	85	8	0
Do.	1 3/4	90	0	0
Do.	2	93	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 21st June, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1	92	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	101	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	101	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	101	0	0
Do.	2	94	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars				
French tube Joint		25	0	0
Copper English Bars		89	0	0
Brass Bars		37	0	0
Lead		53	0	0

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Always use our
WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR OILS
Reg. No. 1.
Pari Chhap, Nagar, Narangi, Aula and Kapoi As. Eight and Rupee one per-bottle Try to make your eyes like Electric light
Always use our
World-renowned Real Pearl Surma

RED SURMA
It cures all sorts of eye diseases and also stys, Soreness, Opthalmic irritis, Cataract spots, etc and makes eye cool and brilliant Rs. 50 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re 1. one only.
MEGHJI HARIDAS Co.
Opp. Madhav Baug, Khakhar Buildings,
BOMBAY

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations.

Bazar Rates
3 30 p. m 21st June, 1921.

Ready			Bazar Rate Rs	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-32	—	—	70	9	6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30			70	9	6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	—		72		
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	—		11	0	
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	—		11	0	
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	—		11	0	
Linseed, Brown Bold	—	—	15	0	
Linseed, Brown Thin	—	—	14	0	
Teaseed, White 85-15	—	—	80	0	
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	—	—	75	0	
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	—	—	70	0	
Teaseed, Black	—	—	60	0	
Poppyseed, White	—	—	15	0	
Groundnuts	—	—	88	0	
Mowraseed	—	—	7	12	
Barley—	—	—	49	0	
Castorseed	—	—	50	0	
Wran Cotton Seeds			40	0	0

Forward			Rs	a	p.
Wheat April May	—	—			
Wheat June-July	—	—			
Wheat Sept.	—	—	10	5	9
Wheat Oct.-Nov.	—	—			
Linseed May	—	—			
Linseed Sept.	—	—	16	11	0
Linseed Dec.	—	—			
Rapeseed April-May	—	—			
Rapeseed June-July	—	—			
Teaseed Gajar 85-15	Dec. Jan.				
Teaseed Gajar 75-25	Dec. Jan.				
Teaseed Gajar 50-50	Dec. Jan.				
Wheat June-July	—	—			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	—	—			
Wheat Oct. Nov.	—	—			
Linseed Sept.	—	—			
Linseed Dec	—	—			

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 21.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 30-13-6
Bars Silver ready Rs. 93-2-0

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 1/3¼
D D on London 1/3-17/32
D D on Paris Frcs 260
3 M/st D A Frcs 320
T T on Japan Rs. 198
60 D/st D P Rs. 191
American Cross rate S 3.80
Paris Cross rate Frcs 46.30
German Cross rate 259
London Silver spot D 35 3/4
London Silver forward D 35-5/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 87
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-21 100-4
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96-8
3 1/2 Paper 57
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

SHARES

Market opened strong but after several fluctuations closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 2150, By Cotton 1230, By Dyeing 1730 xrt, Century 1172/8, Cent India 439, Colaba Land 2730, Crescent 735, Currimbhoy 1845, David 1695, Fazulbhoy 1600 N, Finlay 1185, Ind Bleaching 180 xd, Ind Malwa 715, Kasturchand 1630, Kohinoor $365, New Great 947/8, Pearls 1195, Phoenix 1202/8, Shapurji 420, Simplex 830, Swam 1170, Swadeshi 4725.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 690, By Burma 590, By Burma N I 167/8 pr, Bt Burma Petrol 15/12, By Tramway 132/8, By Steam 310, Bundi Cement 39, Ind Cement 350, Katni Ord 290, Katni Defd 1400, New India Ins 1 dis, Shivrajpur 31, Tata Ord 110 xd, Tata Defd 555 xd, Tata Hydro 970, Tata Oil 95, Tata Bank 22/8, Scindia Steam 11/8.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs. to 8 a. m. of 21st.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to 20th 1919.		1920.	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	3	51	21	09	14	62
Fort (St. Ga. Hpl.)	5	55	17	85	15	53
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital)	5	89	15	93	15	88
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	4	36	15	76	17	30
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill	—	—	—	—	—	—

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th June, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29.589
Temperature of Air — degrees		79 1
Wet Bulb Thermometer — "		77 0
Dew Point — "		76 3
Relative humidity of Air		0 911
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — cloudy—10)		10 0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		83 1
Minimum do do "		74 4
General direction of Wind / From Midnight to Midnight	W. SEE	
Movement of Wind do.	miles	223
Fall of Rain	inches	6.40
Total fall during month	" 26	45
do. year	" 26	45
Additional fall of rain up to 10 am of 21st	0	15

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I, as the joint Honorary Secretary of the above Corps like to bring the kind notice of the public that the allegations made by a learned correspondent "Mr. Veritas" in the "Times of India" of 3rd inst. are quite baseless, false, and above all unauthenticated. From the very tone of his letter it is quite apparent that "Mr. Veritas" must be a sheep from the Besantine's flock. He has simply taken an opportunity to threw dust in the eyes of the public, by hook or crook, to contradict the statement made by you in favour of our volunteers at the time of the Excelsior meeting held under the auspices of the National Home Rule League, which ended in fiasco.

Now, as regards the discipline of our Corps, I may challenge the worthy hidden friend "Mr. Veritas" that our volunteers are well-disciplined and are undoubtedly fit to be the Swarajya army for fighting the battle of freedom in non-violent and peaceful manner, and as long as the public is satisfied with our discipline and work, our Corps is not perturbed by the malicious remarks passed by some handful of men of the type of "Mr. Veritas". Mr. Veritas had not the boldness of even signing his name fully, in the "Times of India." I hope he must have been afraid of his guilty conscience.

The second paragraph of "Mr. Veritas" letter refers to a penalty of Rs. 101 paid by our volunteers to the Swarajya Fund for the misbehaviour of our volunteers at the Bassein Conference and the returning of our volunteers to Bombay on the very day when the penalty was paid. In this respect, I must emphatically say that "Mr. Vehitas" must either be a first-class liar or he must have seen this panorama in his nightmare at Bassein, I strongly repudiate both the above allegations as I was present in person when Mr. Jamnadas K. Mehta, Chairman of the Reception Committee, announced the item of Rs. 101' for the Swarajya Fund. He, in clear words, stated that the sum of Rs. 101 was paid as a penalty by Mr. Naik, the Captain of the Bassein Volunteers, as some of his volunteers did not listen to Mahatmaji when he requested the volunteers to leave his motor car. Our volunteers had not the slightest opportunity of going near Mahatmaji's car as they practically joined the procession somewhere near Bassein bazar. As regards the second charge, our volunteers never returned to Bombay the very day owing to the dissatisfaction amongst the people but they came back the next day (Sunday) as Mr. Mackyee, the Secretary in charge of the Volunteers' Camp told us that we were free to go to Bombay if we at all chose to do so and I have got a letter from him, in my possession to that effect. If my friend "Mr. Veritas" wants to see it, I will be but to glad to show the same to him at our Head-Quarters at A, 79 Sandhurst Road. As to the duties entrusted to me Mr. Mackyee expressed to me clearly at Bassein, that he was thoroughly satisfied with our work and had to say nothing whatsoever against our volunteers.

As the Secretary of the Corps, I have explained the whole situation to the public and now leave the rest to judge for themselves.

In conclusion, I must congratulate the well-wisher of our Corps "Mr. Veritas" on having such a fertile brain and advise him to make use of it in some better direction and not in spreading such baseless and false reports.—Yours, etc.

KAMALNATH B. SANZGIRI,
Joint Honorary Secretary,
Swarajya Sabha Volunteer Corps.
Bombay, June 10.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still	
		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Monday	21th June	m 3	5	10	4
		3	21a	12	2

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still	
		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Monday	20th June	m 8	59	5	3
		10	10a	5	5

FRESH STOCK
Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr Mallick's Patent Ic-Mic cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves, Electric Stoves and Irons, Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and Lamps undertaken.
D.D. Postwalla & Co.
275, Hornby Road, FORT.

Suppliers of NEW A. C. & D. C. Electric Motors and Dynamos, Standard Voltage, always IN STOCK up to 100 H. P. *wiring and installations undertaken.* Also Hand and Power Pumps for TOTAL HEAD UPTO 200 ft.
Prices defy competition.
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ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS,
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Telegram :—Thineco. Telephone No. 3825
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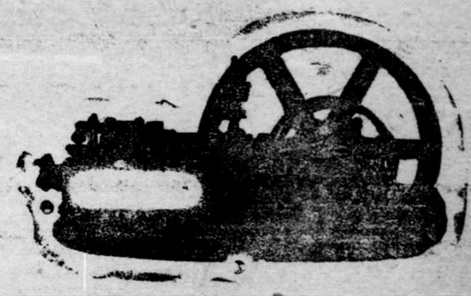
Striped Shirtings
Shirts
Superior Quality & Ideal wear Rs. 3-8 each
Twill Shirts. Superior Quality " 2-
Do. Medium " " 2-1
Special discounts to wholesale Traders only
PLEASE WRITE
The Shanghavi Stores
Sandhurst Road, "Laheri Building" BOMBAY No. 4.

Fielding and Platt, Ltd.
Semi-Diesel
Crude Oil Engines
AND
Suction Gas Plants
NO WATER INJECTION



SIMPLE RELIABLE ECONOMICAL. USE SAME DIESEL ENGINES.
40 Years' Experience British throughout. Thousand working
STOCKS HELD
Moolji Haridas & Co.
No. 135, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY.
Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind, Baluchistan Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

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Insulation Testing Sets,
Heating Apparatus,
Boilers, Toasters, Irons
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Fancy Presentation Table Lamps
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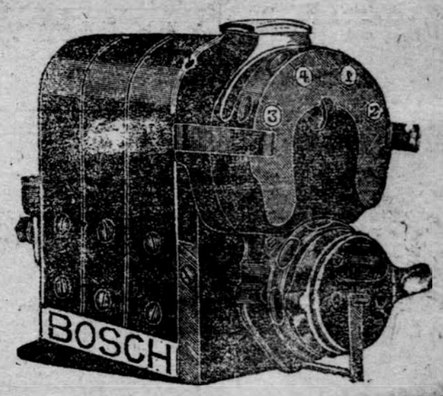

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THE FOLLOWING WATERPROOF MODELS ARE IN STOCK:

Z P 4	(4 Cylinders	for 10-20 H. P.)	.. ..	each. Rs.	250-0.
Z U 4	(4 "	for 20-30 H. P.)	.. ..	each. Rs.	260-0.
Z R 4	(4 "	for 30-50 H. P.)	.. ..	each. Rs.	300-0.
Z H 6	(6 "	for 25-50 H. P.)	.. ..	each. Rs.	450-0.
H L 8	(8 "	for 25-50 H. P.)	.. ..	each. Rs.	625 0.

The Advance Motor Co.,
—ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS
CHOWPATI.....BOMBAY
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Women's Public Meeting under the auspices of the Rastriya Stree Sabha, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 4 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Opening Ceremony of the Lokmanya Kanyashala, by Mahatma Gandhi, Minerva Mansion, Sandhurst Road, 8-30 a.m.

Lecture by Mr. S. H. Jhabwala on the National Work of Dadabhoy Nacroji, Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m., Mr. K. T. Nariman to preside.

A Women's Meeting under the auspices of the Rastriya Stree Sabha at 4 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall.

THURSDAY, June 23.

Lecture by Mr. S. H. Jhabwala on the "National Work of Dadabhai Naoroji," Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m., Mr. K. F. Nariman to preside.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 25.

The s.s. Neuralia, with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 26.

Parsi Central Association Cooperative Housing Society, Ltd., Annual General Meeting, Hornby Row, 5 p.m.

Mahatma Gandhi to visit Santa Cruz at 8-30 a.m. for collections to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Meeting at "Viller Ville," Santa Cruz, where Ali brothers and Mrs. Naidu are expected to be present.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Local Passenger	21 30	7 12

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment A. F. (India) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this (Wednesday) evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.

The Band of the 1st King's Shropshire Light Infantry will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand today (Wednesday) commencing at 6 p.m. (weather permitting).

NATIONAL WORK OF DADABHAI NAOROJI.

The lecture on the above subject that was announced under the auspices of the Parsi Rajyakiya Sabha for to-day will be delivered tomorrow the 23rd at 6-30 by Mr. S. H. Jhabwala in the Hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya.

KANARA SARASWAT LADIES' MEETING

A meeting of Kanara Saraswat ladies will be held in the Association Hall, Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi, on Friday the 24th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) with the object of enlisting more members for the Congress. Srimati Avantikabai Gokhale will preside. Ladies of all sections of the community are requested to attend.

BHOR STATE INHABITANT'S MEETING.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Bhor State, residing in Bombay, will be held in the "Servants of India Society's" Hall on the 26th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to protest against the order of prohibition of meetings issued by the State. All the inhabitants of Bhor State as well as the sympathisers are requested to attend.

K. N. JAVERI JAIN PRIZES.

Two Jain students who passed the last Matriculation examination and stood the highest among the Jains, and who wish to study further will be awarded a prize of Rs. 60 each. The students should forward their members, marks, and other particulars before the 1st of July to the Hon. Sec. Kalanchand Navalchand Javeri, Jain Prize Fund, 398, Khara Kuva, Bombay.

FRENCH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BOMBAY.

On the 21st June 1921 at 4 p.m. in the French Consulate (near the Colaba Railway Station) under the Chairmanship of Monsieur E. Vadala, Chevalier de la Leg on d'Honneur Consul for France, President d'Honneur and Founder of the Association was formed the Constitutive meeting of the French Chamber of Commerce in Bombay.

This Chamber aims at the development of the maritime commerce between France on one side, the Western India and Persian Gulf on the other side. Firms and persons who are not French are also admitted in the Chamber as "Benevolent members."

The Managing Committee for the year 1921 is composed as below: President—Mr. Brincourt; Vice President—Mr. Contiaux; General Secretary—Mr. Peltier (Louis); Treasurer—Mr. Moret.

Corresponding members: Mr. Cahen for Karachi, and Mr. Pellier, for Quetta (Beloochistan).

Consulting Lawyers: M. M. Mulla & Mulla (Solicitors, Bombay).

COLLECTIONS FOR TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

MAHATMA GANDHI TO VISIT SANTA CRUZ NEXT SUNDAY

Mahatma Gandhi will go to Santa Cruz on Sunday the 26th instant at 8-30 a.m. to receive the contributions of Santa Cruz to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. A meeting will be held at Viller Ville. It is expected that Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will also be present on the occasion. All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

A HABITUAL THIEF.

GETS 8 YEARS FOR 36 CHARGES

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gunder again charged Joseph Williams, the ex-clerk who was convicted, sometime back, of burglary and theft in 34 cases and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years and eight months, with house-breaking and theft of clothes and jewelery, valued at Rs. 230, from the residence of Mr. Elinidio Ferdinand on the night of the 26th of February and of clothes, watch valued at Rs. 150 from the house of Mr. H. Fisher, Apollo Chambers, on the night of the 8th December.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to suffer two months rigorous imprisonment on each charge

RASH LORRY DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Lyons charged Sidarau Baburao, the driver of Municipal Lorry No. 356, with rash and negligent driving.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that a tram-car driven by one Rambhuvad Gayadin was coming from Girgaon towards Dhobi Talao on Monday last at about 12 noon. The accused, who was coming from the same direction, crossed from right to left in front of the car, and in doing so collided with the stanchion of the tram car.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

FALSE CHARGE OF HOUSE-BREAKING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Lyons charged Gasper Antone, an old Goan, with house breaking by night in order to commit theft.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that Vishnoo Pandurang, the complainant, who was a bill collector, residing in Bhau Rasal Wadi at Girgaon, stated that at 7 p.m. on the 15th instant he received information that the lock on the stairs, case leading to his master's quarters had been broken open. He immediately went to the place where he found the lock broken and saw the accused, who was arrested by one Waman Vithoba. It was alleged that the accused had a jimmy in his hand.

The accused in pleading not guilty, said he had gone to a latrine at the foot of the steps when Waman Vithal and another man rushed on him. Waman struck him on his head with the jimmy. He had a wound on his head for which he was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he was properly treated.

The police sepoy said that he saw the wound on the accused's head and he was bleeding profusely.

His Worship believed the story of the accused and discharged him accordingly.

NEGLIGENT MOTOR DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Khairaz Sedh. Waddle charged one Rawji Bawji, a motor driver in the employ of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., with rash and negligent driving.

The facts of the case are that on the 18th instant at 10 a.m. a hack victoria No. 555, driven by one Alladin Pira, was proceeding along Mayo Road from the Queen's Statue towards the Band-stand, when at the junction of Mayo Road and Church Gate Street the accused, who came along Church Gate Street from Flora Fountain and was going to Church Gate Station, collided with the left rear wheel of the victoria, with the result that the rubber-tyre of the right rear wheel came out and the occupants of the gharry were thrown off their seats.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three weeks. His Worship further ordered that the accused should pay something to the complainant by way of compensation. Thereupon, the accused said he would have the rear wheel of the gharry repaired and a new rubber tire replaced.

A LAD'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Kantilal Pranlal, a lad of sixteen, on Monday went to see his father who is a clerk in the Connaught Mill. He was looking at the machinery at work, standing near a shafting, when his dhoti was caught by it and his legs were dragged in. The engine was stopped at once and the lad was taken out but he died instantly.

At an inquest held on his body, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

WOMAN RUN OVER BY TRAIN.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Sribai, a Hindu woman, aged 30, who, whilst trying to cross the G. I. P. Railway lines with another woman at Dadar, was knocked down and run over by a local train from Kalyan. The driver had sounded the whistle. The woman died on the spot.

A verdict of death caused by her having been knocked down by a train, whilst crossing the lines, was returned.

A MILL-OPERATIVE'S DEATH.

The Coroner concluded his inquest regarding the death of Ranchandra Zillo, a mill-operative, aged 30, who was alleged to have been assaulted by ten other mill-operatives, on the 18th ultimo at De Lisle Road, under the circumstances already reported.

The jury recorded that the death was due to injuries sustained by him in a fight in which the four suspects, (Daji Rajba, Babaji Rajba, Ganpat Ramchandra and Raghoonath Bala) took part.

SIGANPORE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

In connection with the new charitable dispensaries at Siganpore (Surat District), last year the Managing Trustee, Sheth Pestonjee Kuverjee Patel, reports that in addition to Rs. 19,026-8 contributed in 1920, he has received the following subscriptions during the current year:

From the Secretary of the N. M. Wadia Charities, Rs. 5,000; one thousand rupees worth Bombay Port Trust Loan, in 4 per cents., from Sheth Edulji Pestonji, in memory of his father the late Sheth Pestonjee Shapurji, Rs. 51; Sheth Perojshah Palanjee Patel, in memory of his wife, Bai Manekbai, Rs. 100; Sheth Cowasjee V. Vakil in memory of his father, the late Rao Bahadur Burjorji Nowroji Vakil, Rs. 50 and smaller sums amounting to Rs. 68-8, which brings the total received to date up to Rs. 25,226, a sum which should go a long way in helping to make this much needed contribution a success and a real boon to the people of Siganpore and the surrounding districts, especially during the monsoon season, when the difficulty of getting about makes their distance from medical aid a very serious matter.

It may be added that the credit of bringing the institution to its present state solely belongs to Seth P. K. Patel, the Managing Trustee.

BUCKINGHAM MILL STRIKE.

THREAT OF FORFEITURE OF BONUS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 21.

Notice to the effect that the workpeople not returning to work on or before the 21st instant would forefeit their bonus for the half year ending June 30th and that the weaving department would forefeit the bonus for July, August and September has been put up by the management of the Buckingham Mills. At a meeting of the strikers the leaders exhorted the men to remain united and appealed to the M. S. M. Ry. Union to help the strikers.

SUMMONS ON PRINCIPAL GIDWANI

TEXT OF KISTNA DIST MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

The following telegram from the District Magistrate Kistuna, to the District Magistrate Ahmedabad was served on Principal Gidivani on the 16th instant.

"Return my summons to Gidvani. If served inform him summons cancelled. Case adjourned."

MAHATMA GANDHI AT HIND MAHILA SAMAJ.

RS. 2,658 PRESENTED TO TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

On Tuesday evening Mahatma Gandhi paid a visit to the spinning class conducted by the Hind Mahila Samaj and expressed his satisfaction at the work done. About 400 ladies were present.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, the president of the Samaj then presented Rs. 2,658 for the Tilak Swarajya Fund on behalf of the Samaj. The chief of them were Rs. 1,000 by Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay by selling of her own ornament and Rs. 600 proceeds of Mahabaleswar Kirtan by her

Mahatma Gandhi then addressed the gathering. He exhorted the ladies to use the cloth made of the hand spun yarn and to contribute as much as they can for Tilak Swarajya Fund, even sacrificing their ornaments for it.

A number of gold rings and other ornaments were handed over. The landlord of the building Shet Jagmohandas promised Rs. 21 per month to the Samaj in honour of Mr. Gandhi's visit, for the time the Samaj is in his building.

The proceeding terminated by offering the Mahatma garlands of flower and yarn of 90 counts.

TURKS IN DISTRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you extend to me once more your courtesy to appeal in your columns to all people who feel for suffering humanity irrespective of creed, for help to relieve the terrible distress prevailing among the Muslem inhabitants of Constantinople, and the refugees from Thrace and Asia Minor? The enclosed copy of a letter addressed to me by the President of the Ottoman Red Crescent Society will give your readers and the general public an idea of the volume of suffering with which we have to struggle.

The accounts of the British Red Crescent Society are regularly audited by Messrs Hayes & Co., Chartered Accountants and the accounts are held by the Honorary Treasurer, A.S.M., Anik Esq., of 2, Fenchurch Avenue E.C. The Bankers of the Society are Messrs. Coutts & Co., 440, Strand W. C.

Yours etc.,

AMEER ALI,
President.

The British Red Crescent Society,
18, Sloane Street, S.W.1.
May 24.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality of the city during the week ending June 18, viz. 752 was 62 less than in the preceding week; the deathrate registered was 30.92. The figures for the 25th week of 1920 were mortality 717 and deathrate 38.06; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-20) were mortality 697 and the deathrate 37.00.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 19 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 305 against 15 and 243 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumona was received during the week. Of the total deaths, 223 were among infants under one year of age. 28 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera caused 6 attacks (including 2 imported) and 6 deaths, Smallpox 19 attacks and 7 deaths and Plague declined to 7 attacks and 6 deaths.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 323, against 354 in the 25th week of 1920 and 353 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-20)

TEMPERENCE PROCESSION AT DADAR

It is over 2 weeks since "G" Ward commenced picketing, and it has so far extended upto Agar Bazar, Matunga, Mahim and also upto Vadala and Naigam in "F" Ward. It is now time that "F" Ward should wake up and join hands with "G" for organising and working the picketing more successfully and on wider area.

"G" Ward had arranged on Sunday last, a very grand procession of Picketing Volunteers which made a great impression on the people. About 100 volunteers took part in the procession, which went by the streets in fours, with several flags of various quotations, in Marathi, English, and Gujrati. The front rank had on their breasts big pictures of Shri Shivaji, Lok Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, a National Flag was also flourishing. The procession, with the whole party in simple khadar and green and "bhagwa" badges, and singing along the whole way an easy and instructive song on Temperance, with joined hands and cheerful and smiling faces throughout, even under downpour of rain, was mmost impressive. The procession started from the Congress Office at Dadar, and went along Parel Road to the Elphinstone Bridge, thence to Lower Parel, Worli, Pakhadi and Parbhadevi and Agar Bazar, then turned by Portuguese Church Street to the office, and straightway proceeded to Matunga and Mahim. Thence by the King's Way to Matunga, Vadala and Naigam and back to the office. It started at 8 a.m. and returned at 1 p.m. covering about 15 miles. It went through almost all the thickly populated parts in the ward.

PROHIBIT ANIMAL SACRIFICE

BARBAROUS AND TYRANNICAL PROCESS.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE'S PROTEST

Mr. Lallubhai Jhaveri, Acting President of the Bombay Humanitarian League, has sent the following telegram to the Resident of Hyderabad (Deccan):—

"Have learnt with great regret shocking news of animal sacrifice in Hyderabad in Chayan "Yajna." This process in itself barbarous and tyrannical on behalf of Bombay Humanitarian League crave your indulgence for complete prohibition of this irreligious practice which is a stain in these days of enlightement and progress."

MYSORE GOVT. BUDGET

LIVELY DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, June 21.

The budget discussion continued throughout yesterday in the Representative Assembly, when various aspects of the estimates were considered. Almost every speaker emphasised the necessity for immediate retrenchment of the top heavy services in the State by fifty percent. Mr. Abbas Khan, Member from Bangalore proposed lesser pay for all officers including the Dewan and total abolition of not less than five department heads. Spirited arguments were levelled against particular departments as Public Works wherein, despite heavy budget allotments, little headway was made between session and session. Clubbing and amalgamating of offices with a view to save many lakhs was outlined and scope for increasing land revenue by improving large tracts of waste lands for agricultural purposes was discussed at length by many prominent members. The levy of a special educational cess was favourably debated upon, while the question of a loan was entirely taken away from the debates, considering that loans up to three crores had been already sanctioned during the previous Assembly sessions. In short, despite a small number of members taking part in the discussion, they were altogether more satisfactory and lively than previous days and save a few minor amendments and recommendations for future guidance or budget policy, all items in the years budget estimates were fully discussed and passed.

MANAGEMENT OF THE "BENGALEE"

TO BE BY A JOINT STOCK COMPANY,

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 20.

It has now been decided to convert the newspaper "Bengalee" into a private joint stock company with the Maharaja of Kassimbazar, Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee and Prethwis Chandra Ray as shareholders. The company will shortly be registered as such. Mr. Prethwis Chandra Ray has been confirmed in the office of Editor-in-chief.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 21.

The rice market is somewhat quieter, and business is being done between Rs. 500 and Rs. 570. The statement that the Rice Commissioner had called for return of stock of paddy and rice has led to revival of a rumour of Government control, but an authoritative statement says that calling for the return is a normal procedure for correction of statistics and gives no ground for belief of Government interference. Licenses have been issued for a large part of the estimated exportable balance, after reserving eleven hundred thousand tons for India, and licenses for the remainder are restricted to shippers. This accounts for the rumoured curtailment of licenses.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

There was a considerably better feeling in the market for coal shares today, Bhulanbararee Kajampahari and Brrakur being in request. Jute shares were quiet with more sellers than buyers. In the miscellaneous section cotton shares were easier and only a small business was put through in this section. The following were today's closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal Giridih 24/4, Bengal Nagpur 83/8, Bhulanbararee 50/8, Equitable 31/4, Ghusick 24/4, Jainty Central 16/12, Kalamphari 10, Karanpura Development 32/4, North West (fully paid) 33.

Jute:—Anglo India 255, Alliance 343, Auckland 168 s 1, Centry 6/14, Clive 150 s 1, Craig 6, Dalhousie 302, Empire 49/8, Fort William 222 xd, Howrah 32/4, Kanknarrah 387 s 1, Lansdowne 215, Northbrook 47; Reliance 31/8, Standard 310, Union 416.

Miscellaneous Section:—Bengal Brass 3/8 British India 10/10, Dunbar Cotton 390, Fort Gloster Jute Debs 86/8, Hume Pipes 9/12, Imperial Bank (Country) 265, Indo Burmah Tin 4/12; Kesoram Cotton 14/12, Marshall Sons (India) 7/12, Reinforced Concrete Construction 6, Tajatghaur Paper 31/14, Government Paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 58/2 and small lots at 58/6, War bonds (short loans) at 100/4 and 1925 and 1928 at 100/4 per cent.

TRIAL OF MATUNGA DACOITS.

Esmail Ebrahim, and thirty-two other Pathans, who were arrested in connection with the dacoity at Matunga, were yesterday placed before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Mazagaon Police Court, for trial by Inspector Fern, who applied for a remand as the Police have not completed their inquiries yet. One of the arrested men died in custody and another, Abdul Karim, who had escaped from the Princess Street lock-up, has been re-arrested. His worship granted the asked for remand.

N. C. O. VERSUS ANTI-N. C. O.

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS IN MADRAS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 20.

A Madura correspondent reports that a meeting of anti-non-cooperators was held on evening of the 18th to condemn non-cooperation. The non-cooperators also held a meeting in close vicinity, but both meetings had to be abandoned owing to display of rowdyism and stone throwing, as a result of which some received injuries including Police officers.

THE WEATHER

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 21.

The monsoon has again been active in the Central Provinces and is extending in the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, North, Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces, Central India West, South Hyderabad and Coorg. A few falls also occurred in East Punjab, Kashmir and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts:—Tavoy two inches, Kyaukpyu three, Akyab four, Toungoo, Victoria Point, Rangoon and Silchar one and a half, Tezpur, Cheerapunji and Darjeeling two Cox Bazar three, Calcutta one and a half, Saugor Island four, Daltonganj three quarters, Benares a half, Mussooree three, Delhi a half, Khandwa one, Hoshangabad two, Jubbulpore three, Nagpur and Pendra two, Pachmarhi and Chanda four, Bombay six, Mangalore one and a half, Belgaum two, Nizamabad one and a half, Mercara three.

Forecast:—Extension in Bihar, United Provinces and South Rajputana.

DISPENSARY THAT IS NOT A DISPENSARY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Matheran, thanks to the munificence of the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, is blessed with an hospital, to which a dispensary for outdoor patients is attached. But it is cursed by rules which regulate it. These are that only prescriptions signed by qualified medical men are dispensed, if the state of the medicine stock permits whatever the necessity of such rules—and the wisdom of them can hardly be apparent to lay minds—they have the effect of turning the dispensary as business getter for the "doctor"—usually an hospital assistant-in-charge.

Day before yesterday I had the fortune or misfortune of being in need of a prescription being made up and thus testing the charming innocence of the said rules, and perforce had to take the shelter not benefit—of the said dispensary, there being,—and never was—no chemist in the place. I found that it was a dispensary which dispensed with the patients without attending them. I presented a bottle with prescription (which I send you herewith) on it is a label containing my doctor's name, but I was asked to produce the doctor's signature, the man in charge knowing full well that he being in Bombay I could not oblige him in that direction with the best will in the world to do so. I was then referred to Mr. Dandawate—the "doctor" in charge, who also is the Assistant Superintendent. He heard me courteously and politely showed me the rules and regulations, but would not allow me to take a copy of them I pointed out to him that as I had presented prescription with a doctor's label containing his name and qualifications this was sufficient for the purpose of the rules but this did not satisfy him, and I do not know whether I would not have been asked to produce verification of my doctor's signature if it had appeared on the prescription. Thereupon I offered to be examined and thus take the risk of being prescribed by an hospital assistant. This he also refused, but humanely enough suggested that I should call him to my place on a visit. Of course, you, Mr. Editor, well know what that would mean in Rs. Ans. and Pies. I remonstrated with him that that could hardly be either the interpretation or the intention of the rules but he said what amounted to "It is written in the bond". However he was kind enough to refer me to the Superintendent, who he said was expected within ten minutes, and I could then speak to him and then he would take his orders from him. I waited for forty minutes but the Superintendent did not turn up. Probably he was enjoying the glorious weather. However, the forty minutes I had to wait were well-spent with the courteous doctor as I incidently learnt that the season had officially closed on the fifteenth and the duties of Government for health conditions had expired then and visitors continued on the hill at their own risk.

I write to you, Mr. Editor, to take editorial notice of this parody of a dispensary and anamoly of the situation. My subsequent enquiries made on the spot show that the "doctor" seems to make business out of his position, as even the poorest have to pay for the—undesired and unwelcome "visit." You will agree it is one thing to do business and another to seek it. You will see how well-placed the "doctor" is when fortified by such callous and heartless rules. He can under show of obedience to rules drive the patients to engage his services to get medical help for which purpose the hospital and dispensary are primarily founded.

I understand that the Matheran Municipality is responsible for the upkeep of the institution, which pays them to the extent of rupees five thousand a year. If so, will they look into the matter and set the house in order and do away with the vicious system which the rules and regulations exhibit. Rules, being man-made can be unruled when interests of humanity demand.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAHRSEE.
Matheran, June 18.

An unexpected violent storm, followed by thunder and lightning with fairly heavy showers of rain passed through Delhi on the night of the 20th and it has agreeably cooled down the place which was so long abnormal hot. Monsoon conditions still persist.

SPORTING NEWS.

SECOND TEST MATCH

ANOTHER BRILLIANT AUSTRALIAN WIN

ENGLAND OUTCLASSED.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 13.

It was seen the Australian bowling could be hit for 235 minutes. England made 243, being eighty-eight runs ahead and two wickets in hand at the close. It was a beautiful day and entertaining cricket was witnessed. Woolley and Tennyson particularly giving plenty stick. It was very hard lines for Woolley who was the last man out for a superb innings of ninety-five. The ball which got the wicket nearly bounced twice. Hendry prevented the ball dropping by securing it between the legs. Knight was out in trying to pull riser head high to the leg, and skied it. Hendry never looked like a Test player. He is an excellent county cricketer but the big difference in class cricket. Tennyson, after settling, treated twenty-five thousand to non-chalant batting and hit four consecutive fours by excellent strokes of cuts and legs.

England being 155 runs in arrears, started after lunch. Their fielding in the morning was the poorest, fully forty runs were lost in the ground fielding. Two bad misses by Evans meant so much.

After dramatic re-start, Australia losing Bardsley and Armstrong for an addition of one run. Gregory should have been caught at 208 (sic) but stopped for an hour and a quarter. Then Douglas failed to make the best use of bowlers. Certainly Parkin started bowling his best, ever introducing a variety of pace, change and flight in bewildering fashion. It was wrong in persevering him. Douglas himself opened with an amazing difficulty, but not to appear a second time.

There was no good Australian batting on Monday. Gregory was fluky, but Carter, and Macdonald allowed to increase by fifty-three for the last wicket, which a proper change of bowling would have more likely prevented.

The Australians are only human but what England did on Monday should have been done on Saturday. Now it is all too late. My opinion is that Monday's play inspired English cricketers with confidence.

LONDON, June 14.

The result of the second Test Match shows the same superiority of the Australians over the present English cricket. England's second innings was better than I expected. Probably with Hobbs and Hearne availble, a better show would be made later. Australians, however with two wins are over flowing with confidence which is the greatest of assets. Misses are part and parcel in cricket, but Bardsley's miss by Hendren, off the seventh ball of the innings was disastrous. He played admirably, notwithstanding. True, Douglas succeeded in keeping the first pair of bowlers on long enough for the batsmen to play themselves in and then the bowling was made to look the easiest. Again England's fielding stood out poor. More than a dozen runs were lost just as Woolley was dismissed off shockingly bad ball. So Bardsley made a winning hit off the ball of Durston which slipped, almost coming standstill in the middle of the pitch, but Bardsley ran up, planked the boundary.

The result was pretty obvious after England's bad start. It would surprise me to find Knight, Evans, Hendren, Haig at Leeds, Manchester and the Oval. Only in wicket-keeping has England shown superiority over Australia.

AUSTRALIANS VS. HAMPSHIRE

VISITORS SCORE 708 FOR 7 WKTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 16.

The weather was glorious and 7,000 spectators had assembled to watch the second day's play of the match between the Australians and Hampshire. The wicket was in perfect condition. The Australians, who on the previous day had made 369 for the loss of 5 wickets brought their total up to 708 for 7 wickets and then declared. This is the highest total, which any Australian side has reached against any county, the previous best being 643 against Sussex in 1882. Taylor made 143. He played an excellent innings, although missed when he had scored three. Ryder made 76 and Hendry 53.

Hampshire's second innings amounted to 280 for 6 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day, and of this total Fry contributed 59 by a play which was most classical but only glimpse of his former greatness. Mead, who contributed 113, not out, played a most spirited innings.

ENGLISH POLO TEAM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 24.

Yesterday the English Polo Team gave fine display of combination when they defeated by ten goals to one the Woodpeckers, who consisted of Colonel Melville, Duke of Penaranda, Messrs. Buckmaster and Harrison (back).

The Lt.-Governor of Burma leaves Maymyo at the end of this month arriving in Rangoon about the 12th July, proceeding by river and will be visiting several important centres.

The formation of the Ladies' Rifle Club in Rangoon is bitterly criticised by Burmese papers.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council, on June 20th, at the Viceregal Lodge.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading spent this week-end at Mashobra returning to Simla on June 20th. The Viceroy granted an interview to Rai Bahadur Bakshi Sohan Lal M.L.A. on the same day.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, June 22, 1921.

"SNATCH, GRAB AND BRAG."

One does not know whether to laugh or to weep at the Churchillian description of the plight of "the great and victorious Allies", in their struggle with the "elusive but feeble" Turkish Nationalists. The great and proud British Government, cast in the depths of melancholy at the prospect of the limitless "humiliation and ill-treatment" it would receive at the hands of Angora if the latter were not properly subdued, is a sight, indeed, for the gods! Have the Allies and especially Great Britain come to this pass? "If we showed ourselves powerless or incapable of defending ourselves"—how hypocritical these words sound in the mouth of the spokesman of a Government, which, if it really wished to crush the Anatolian Turks, could do so in no time—apart, of course from the consequences of such a deed Mr. Churchill and his colleagues know very well that it is not the physical "powerlessness" of the present British Government, but their moral helplessness, that truly prevents them from taking the step that their greed and understanding with the enemies of Islam impels them to do. It is the world opinion, including that of their own unnumbered millions of "subjects" of alien faiths, that stays their hand, even if the fear of God does not deter them.

Mr. Churchill is quite right in declaring that the policy the British must follow in the Middle and Near East must be to secure real and lasting peace with Turkey. But such a peace cannot be attained so long as Britain continues to impose her will on Turkish peoples against their desire and against the dictates of justice and right. The two essentials of any lasting peace are the withdrawal of British forces from Turkish territories and absolute independence for the Arabs of Palestine and Mesopotamia. If there are any differences among the Turks, Arabs and other Muslims regarding the Khilafat, the settlement of the question must be left to these peoples themselves. Mr. Churchill assures us that no obstacles would be placed in the way of Emir Feisul's candidature for the kingship of Mesopotamia, should it be found that the Emir is equally acceptable to the Arabs of that country. In the present state of the country and especially with the British army in occupation, it would be hypocritical to pretend that the choice of the Arabs would be quite independent. Any nominee of the British is sure to be "acceptable", to the local Arab "notables", at least for a time. We have seen during the last few months how the present British administration in Mesopotamia has sought to prepare the ground for the Emir by weeding out "undesirables" like Syed Talib Pasha. However, "the great experiment" is in the process of trial, the Emir being already on his way to Baghdad, and we can only watch the serio-comedy which is being stage-managed in Mesopotamia with the figure of Ibn Saud hovering in the background.

In any case, we are thankful to Mr. Churchill for his declaration that no "primary or directly strategic interests concerning India" are involved in holding Mesopotamia. Politicians in England and their gramophones of the Anglo-Indian press here have been trying to make out that the British hold of Mesopotamia is necessary in the interests of India's defence. That myth is exploded by Mr. Churchill. Regarding Palestine, we are told that that country is still in an unsettled condition. We are afraid that the country will never see settled conditions till the futile attempt to impose the will of the Jewish minority on the huge Arab majority is given up. The papers received by last mail contain accounts of the activities of the Vicar of Thaxted, who, according to the "Illustrated London News", hangs the Red Flag and the Sinn Fein flag in his church, issues leafflets one of which contains an appeal "to help the Catholic Crusade to shatter the British Empire, and all other Empires, to bits," and has banished the Union Jack from his church as being the emblem of "Snatch, grab, and brag" and "might is right", substituting the flag of St. George as representing "Right is might." The expressive phrase "Snatch, grab, and brag" is an apt description of the policy indicated in Mr. Churchill's speech.

GREEK ATROCITIES.

Replying to a letter from the Indian Muslim Delegation, who brought to his notice grave allegations of Greek atrocities on the Turks in Thrace and Smyrna, Mr. Montagu gave an assurance, last month, that the British High Commissioner in Constantinople had been instructed to send British officers to enquire into the allegations. Mr. Montagu also declared that no British confirmation of the allegations had been received, except in regard to the "bad behaviour" of the Greek troops at Sabandja, but Sir H. Lamb had telegraphed from Smyrna that the "discipline" of the Greek troops arriving there appeared to him to be "defective" and that much bad feeling was being excited by their behaviour towards the Mussulman population "by the firing at minarets, and molesting men, women and children in the streets." We do not know if Mr. Montagu has even now received the confirmation of the atrocities alleged against the Greeks, either from official British representatives or from independent sources. An Inter-Allied Commission recently conducted certain inquiries in both Thrace and Smyrna and a Constantinople message told us the other day that their report testified to the truth of some of the allegations made. But it is probable that the report of the Commission will not be allowed to see the light of day, at least for the present, because it deals with the atrocities of a Christian nation, and that too a special protege of the Allies, on a non-Christian people. Such is the sense of righteousness of these "Christian" Governments! But the Truth cannot be suppressed for ever. It will come out sooner or later and it must triumph. The enquiries of the Inter-Allied Commission were concerned with the atrocities committed by the Greeks before their new campaign in Anatolia had begun. Their troops, however, have been guilty of fresh atrocities of a horrible kind, as will be seen from the report which the Smyrna correspondent of the "Daily Despatch" (London) has sent to that journal and which we publish elsewhere to-day. It will not be suggested, we hope, that either the London journal or its Smyrna correspondent are particularly Turcophile. The correspondent's only anxiety, on the other hand, would appear to be that Smyrna's "foreign commerce," including British, should not suffer by the prolonged unrest and that the reputation of the British Government should remain unsullied by the Greek atrocities. But the British representative in Smyrna, Sir H. Lamb, seems to be either unaware of the enormity of the Greek crimes or is seeking to minimise their significance. It is perversion of language to refer to the horrors mentioned by the "Daily Despatch" correspondent as acts of "defective discipline" and to describe the bludgeoning and bayonetting to death of inoffensive civilian Turks and kicking them into the sea and firing at such as were not drowned as "molesting". The atrocities committed on the defenceless Turkish population of Smyrna and surrounding villages by the Greek troops would do credit to the Satan's own agents. And yet it is to the tender mercies of a Government and an army whose hands are dyed with such devilish crimes as these, that the "righteous" and "Christian" Government have consigned the destiny of Muslims of Thrace and Smyrna. The British Government, which prides itself on being the protector of the largest Mussalman population in the world, is rendering itself guilty of an outrage on itself as well as on the Mussalmans who owe allegiance to it by refusing to undo the wrong it did to Islam by helping Greece to grab Thrace and Smyrna.

CHURCH AND POLITICS.

"Keep out religion from politics"—this is the latest slogan of the Premier. The church should have no interest and no place in the deadly struggle between Capital and Labour—a struggle affecting, as we see now in Great Britain, the weal and woe of millions of human beings. The Irish question, too, involving the happiness of an entire nation, is also not a "fitting" subject, in Mr Lloyd George's opinion, for churchmen to discuss. And yet, views such as these did not cause the Premier to look with disfavour at the holding of "official services" of Intercession for the new Ulster Parliament on its opening day on the 6th instant. Mr. Lloyd George's views also did not prevent him and his colleagues from exploiting the church for all it was worth, during the last War. In the campaign of slander and vituperation against the "unspeakable Turk" also Mr. Lloyd George had the fullest co-operation of the State church. Having utilised the church for political purposes whenever he wanted, he cannot, with any consistency, now ask it to keep its hands off "politics." It is clear from Mr. Lloyd George's speech that it is only in certain spheres of politics that he wishes the church to refrain from intervening. It is in the Premier's opinion, no doubt, all right if the Lord Primate of Ireland should preach, as he did on the opening day of the Ulster Parliament, that "they held Ulster in trust for the Empire," but it becomes objectionable should any other church dignitary preach that Ulsterism is the negation of British Commonwealth and of humanity.

That the head of "the greatest democracy ever seen" should cry "hands off" to the church, is, no doubt, quite in the fitness of things when one sees all round in the West politicians and Governments acting and behaving as if there were no God watching their movements. The Premier is right in saying that religion has no place in modern Western politics. If the statesmen of Europe had the least fear of a Power higher than themselves, they would not have plunged humanity into the ghastly tragedy of the last War and they would not be playing at the same game even now. If Mr. Lloyd George does not wish churchmen to interest themselves in matters concerning the vital interests of millions of human beings, what else does he expect them to busy themselves with? In singing Psalms alone in some obscure corner of the church, as the priests of old did, unmindful of what was happening to their brethren of common herd outside? Even as it is, the church in Great Britain hardly exercises the influence on society which it ought to. As Mr. Arthur Ponsonby in his newly published work on "Religion and Politics" says: "The exclusively religious bodies show no signs of giving an inspiring initiative or attempting to reach out into the inner recesses of the complex structure of modern life. They continue to tolerate the laxities and inconsistencies and even condone and support the gross defects of public and national morality. They are tied and bound by their traditions, doctrines, and creeds." When they are beginning to expand their vision and trying to grapple with the problems of the work-a-day world, Mr. Lloyd George feels alarmed and cries "halt" to them, for God and religion do not enter into the calculations of modern statecraft and would prove disturbing indeed if they were given their due place!

Notes of the Day.

Silly and Impertinent.

Mr. Montagu must be congratulated for refusing to give countenance to the silly and impertinent suggestion of Sir Fredrick Hall that Mr. Andrews should be sent to England with a view to his trial on a charge of sedition. Sedition, indeed, because Mr. Andrews has had the courage to espouse the cause of the down-trodden and to expose the sham reforms which have not insured us against outbursts of Dyerism! Sir Frederick Hall also urged that Mr. Montagu should communicate with the authorities in India with a view to the cessation of the activities of this "so-called gentleman." It is not surprising why Englishmen, who call themselves gentlemen, should be guilty of lapses which betray their own lack of the qualities that distinguish a gentleman. We have already seen how our Anglo-Indian contemporaries here have vied with one another in abusing and misrepresenting Mr. Andrews. The attitude of the Anglo-Indian Press and of their gramophones in Parliament towards Mr. Andrews will, however, only strengthen the determination of the Indian people to put an end once for all to a system of Government which compels them to bear in silence insults hurled against their country's best friends.

Disingenuous.

The hopelessness of the case of the East African Whites against the grant of franchise to Indian settlers is well illustrated in the childish arguments used by the Europeans of Uganda in commenting on the representation of the Indian community to the Colonial Office. Indians have refused to participate in the work of the local Legislative Council because, though they number 3518, they have been allotted only a single seat in the Council, while the Whites, who number only 809, monopolise all the rest of the seats, without counting the purely official element in the Council. The Colonial Office, by a species of logic which is characteric of present day "Imperial" mentality, has expressed reluctance to support the Indian claim for further representation until "the Indians have shown willingness to avail themselves of the representation recommended by the Governor and adopted by Lord Milner." The dodge of the Colonial Office is too thin for the Indians not to see through it. The game was played in Kenya and the Colonial Office has seen how the Indians have refused to be taken in. Indians were no party to the arrangement "recommended by the Governor and adopted by Lord Milner" and they cannot regard it as sacrosanct. The step-motherly attitude of the Colonial Office makes it only too evident that unless the Government of India back up Indians abroad His Majesy's Government will continue to treat the latter as the outcasts of the Empire. The arguments of the Uganda Whites are even more hollow than those of the Colonial Office. They point out to the Uganda "native", who in their opinion is "far more advanced than his Kenya brother, has a greater claim to equal representation than the Indian, being in greater numbers, having larger interests, and being very nearly as well educated." If this is the honest opinion of the Whites, why do they not devise a system of franchise which would permit these children of the soil to take a share in the administration of their country commensurate with their numbers and interests? Indians have not only no objection to the franchise being thrown open to the "natives" along with the Whites but they would wish to see that this was done. But are the Whites prepared to do justice to the "natives"? If they are not, they cannot justify the wrong they are doing to Indians, on the strength of this wrong.

Indians in Kenya.

That His Majesty's Government were not so helpless in the matter as they were represented to be and could, if they so wished, intervene to prevent the serious injustice that was being done to Indians in Kenya Colony, is to be seen from the fact that they have decided to restrain the Kenya Government in the latter's anti-Indian campaign. We are assured that in pursuance of instructions from the Imperial Government the Colonial Government have now withdrawn the notice creating a European reservation in Mombasa and have decided that no other reservation should be proclaimed. We are also assured that no sales of township plots would be held in Kenya from which Asiatics are excluded from bidding. For this happy result the major portion of the credit must go to our brave countrymen in Kenya who refused to yield to the last moment to either the coaxing or the bluff of the Whites there. Credit is also due to the Government of India and particularly to Sir Benjamin Robertson for exposing the hollowness of each and every contention advanced by the Whites and the Kenya Government for introducing racial discrimination in the matter of franchise, trade residence and purchase and sale of lands. The suspension of hostilities on the part of the Kenya Whites will hold good, we know, till a decision is come to on the general question of policy raised in the Government of India's despatch. All the same, the Kenya Whites have been now clearly given to understand that they cannot have their own way in everything. They must learn to look upon Indians as equal members of the Empire to which they owe allegiance. The Colony can only prosper with mutual cooperation of both Whites and non-Whites and through a policy of give and take.

The Matheran "Dispensary."

Mr. L. R. Tairsee is not the only visitor to Matheran who has been shocked at and exasperated by the rules of its famous semi-municipal "dispensary" and the attitude of the persons in charge of it. The management of the "dispensary" has been a long standing scandal and it is only a wonder that the Municipality which subsidises it handsomely should have tolerated the nuisance so long. The officer in charge would not accept the prescription brought by Mr. Tairsee though the name and qualifications of the doctor who wrote it were clearly mentioned on the label. The "rules" of the dispensary require the signature of the Doctor and the officer would not dispense the medicine till that signature was obtained—to accomplish which feat Mr. Tairsee would have had to come down to Bombay! Could anything be more absurd? Mr. Tairsee suspects that the dispensary is deliberately run on these lines in the interests of the doctor attached to it. From what transpired between Mr. Tairsee and those who run the show such a suspicion seems to be not unreasonable. In any case, the dispensary conducted on the present absurd lines should have no claim on Municipal support. We wonder that the Municipal Committee of Matheran have not so long thought it proper to secure a modification of the rules of dispensary, though they have been aiding it with public funds.

THE SOCIAL CANKER.

WHEN WILL BOMBAY WAKE UP?

The problem of overcoming the terrible evil of commercialized vice in Bombay has engaged the attention of the Salvation Army Leaders for some time past. The horrible fact that this city alone contains over 5000 poor women and girls in the most satanic form slavery has ever taken should make the blood of any man or woman who has a grain of sympathy for others boil. The way in which traders in vice have been allowed to carry on their methods of kidnapping and the betrayal of the innocent has for a long time past called aloud for action on the part of all lovers of humanity. In this city of Bombay there have been cases—and I fear only too many—where respectable women have been forcibly held up and carried off, before the surprised people passing up and down the street had time to do anything to prevent the ruffians from carrying out their object. A missionary of my acquaintance informed me of how he personally was able to rescue two women thus molested in the streets of this City and also brought the perpetrators of the crime before the magistrates. Even then, the punishment meted out seemed very inadequate. They were only Indian women, and Indian women are so often treated as mere property, that it seems very hard to make people realize, that their degradation is a very serious matter.

The Mental Agony.

Oh! that I could not make those who pass over these deep wrongs of womanhood see the agony of mind, the unbearable feeling of shame and the wretchedness of being caged up to minister to the lusts of the foulest of mankind! Oh, that I could but make them to realize the feeling that comes to these poor, wronged sisters of ours, when they wake up to the knowledge that henceforth they can never hope for lawful marriage or be welcomed back into their own circle, and that nothing is now possible but this worst of avocations. Apart from all the terrible suffering undergone by the victim herself, there is the shame that comes to her parents. Do not the innocent fathers and mothers often suffer even greater agony of mind than the wronged one herself? To be stung by scorpions were far more bearable, for the suffering would only affect the body and last but a short time, whereas this evil brings a lifelong agony into the very souls of those closely connected by family ties.

The Blot on Bombay.

Everyone of these daughters of shame do not lose the desire to be better, notwithstanding the fact that all their circumstances combine to make them despair. Only the other day I was informed by a police officer of how one of these unfortunates had told him how she regularly about once a month or so—took a run up to Bandra that she might look at the church, hear the bells and think of God. Yes, she said, "and when I hear the Muezzin call out the summons to prayer" Allah-Akbar" I keep silent a few moments that I may think of God." To say that such an evil as this is allowed to go on unchecked is a "Blot on Bombay" is to put the matter very mild. When the Germans forced young girls of northern France into such a life the world went wild with rage, and can we remain passive and without taking some practical steps to remedy matters when we know that there are not less than 5000 women in this city who have been bought, sold, and are in many cases kept caged up like wild beasts. Think of that poor Indian woman who suffered tortures equal to crucifixion and had her arms broken rather that submit to such a vile life. There are thousands of Indian women with as much regard for virtue as she. Think of the poor European and Japanese women entrapped, outraged and often forced into vice with a revolver pointed at their heads. Slaves in a foreign land—yes, and under the British Flag! Utterly friendless, men who should be their natural protectors, being void of all true manliness become their worst oppressors. In Ahmedabad, only the other day, some so-called Indian gentlemen passed through the city in a motor car and pounching upon an innocent Christian girl suddenly, carried her off no one knows where!

Salvation Army's Work.

The Salvation Army has been fighting hand to hand with this terrible evil from its very commencement. Out of 6,377 women received into the Army's various Rescue Homes in 1919, no less than 5,697 passed out satisfactory. The Salvation Army has made the Mecamation to the Lost and the Hopeless ascience. Its success is world-wide. In Japan, the Army finding these poor women were compelled by law to keep to their horrible trade, succeeded in getting the law altered. The people of Japan provided suitable accomedation and reclamation was carried out on grand scale—a work which still continues.

The appointment in Japan of a special Officer for dealing with the intricate terms for securing the girls from the licensed quarters suggests a practical tackling of a great evil. The Officer is an ex-M.P.

One of the Army's women Social Officers writes:—

"Never shall I forget one of the first cases that I was privileged to help. She was a poor wreck, morally, when I first met her. Thieving had led to drinking, and drinking to violence, till upon one occasion she flung her poor old mother upon the kitchen fire, in her old mother upon the kitchen fire, in her delirium, and they were both taken off in an ambulance to the infirmary. This woman was afterwards sent to one of our homes. The terrible fetters that bound her were in due time snapped by the great power of God; and then began the up-hill work of regaining her footing step by step; and we can all realize what nursing had to be done to get her established.

(Continued on page 8.)

COMPLETE THE CRORE IN EIGHT DAYS!

RIVALRY TO EMIR FEISAL.

IBN SAUD—FOREMOST RIVAL.

HIS SUBSIDY OF £60,000 TO CONTINUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 21.

The interesting point in Mr. Churchill's speech yesterday was his reference to other Arab interests in rivalry to Emir Feisal, Mr. Churchill said that reperoussion of our Shereefian policy on other Arab Chiefs must be carefully watched. He described a powerful nomadic tribe headed by remarkable Chief, Ibn Saud who had long been in a state of warfare with King Hussein and his neighbours in general as fanatical and bloodthirsty. They had been very dangerous to pilgrimage but their Chief was well-disposed towards Britain and his relations with Sir Percy Cox were intimate. The Governments had arranged to continue his subsidy of £60,000 sterling per annum together with a lump sum of £20,000 sterling. The subsidy would be paid each month in arrear and would be contingent upon the maintenance of peace and order externally. King Hussein had expressed his willingness to enter into negotiations with this Chief.

PAY AND PENSION IN I.C.S.

GRIEVANCES OF ITS MEMBERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 21.

Sir William Davison drew attention to the discontent amongst the Indian Civil Service for the reason that the improvement in pay and pension granted to the Home Civil Service did not apply to the Indian Civil service and asked if a telegram had been received on behalf of the Indian Civil Service emphasising certain grievances and what reply had been sent.

Mr. Montagu replied that he had received a number of memorials in this connection and also a telegram He understood that the representations were being formally submitted through the Government of India. He had taken a note of these memorials in reaching the decisions which he had recently communicated to the Governeq Aum Aqnonbosuoo uno Aue, uoy quem expected to issue a comprehensive resolution almost immediately dealing with the pay of the Imperial Indian Services including the Indian Civil Service. Mr. Montagu added that other matters particularly pensions were still under consideration.

PASSAGE OF OFFICIALS TO AND FROM INDIA.

GOVERNMENT TO RENDER ASSISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 21.

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that the Government of India was in consultation with the Provincial Governments and he expected a reply shortly as to the feasibility of assisting passage of Government officials to and from India.

IMPROVING JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

A JOINT COMMITTEE PROPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Robert Richardson asked that a Joint Committee of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly should be appointed by the Government of India to consider making prison administration more humane.

Mr. Montagu replied that he was awaiting the Government of India's opinions on the Jails Committee's report.

JAPANESE NAVAL BUDGET.

GREAT REDUCTION REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

Tokio.—Nichinichi Shinbun (Tokio "Daily News") states that the Budget of Japanese Imperial Navy for the coming Financial Year 1922/23 has been practically completed and shows a great reduction. The total estimate is said to be approximately 500,000,000 yen.

The "Pioneer" understands that stragglers who are now filtering back to India as a result of the Muhajarin fiasco of last year maintain that none of the money sent from India for relief of the Muhajarins ever reached its destination. Some of them suggest that it has been diverted to the treasury of the provisional Government of India which disports itself somewhere across the border.

UNITY OF ENGLISH SPEAKING RACES.

MR. CHURCHILL ON ITS POSSIBILITIES.

"A UNIT SECOND TO NO COMBINATION OF MEN."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 11-15 a.m. June 21.

A number of Imperial visitors were entertained at a Banquet last night given by the Empire Development Parliamentary Comittee. The visitors included Messrs. Menter, Smartt, Hughes, Massey and Sastri.

Mr. Churchill, who delivered the address of welcome said:—

"Our hearts go out to our visitors in cordial welcome. When they came last they brought the legions of the British Empire, splendid powerful armies which held their place unsurpassed in the Armageddon. To-day they have not brought the legions but we now know what before the war we only dared to hope, namely, that should danger again threaten, the representatives of these great Dominions will come in with their valiant legions and we in this old Motherland will not be behind them in giving an equal measure of support and, if an attack is threatened, to any part of the Empire we shall be found ready to do our duty thoroughly and faithfully. If we keep as firm a handgrip locked as we did during war we are bound to become a unit of the world so powerful as to be safe and to become second to no combination of men and capable of dealing with our cousins and brothers of the United States on terms of equal friendship that would secure safety for all speaking the English tongue. It would be a halcyon period of security, prosperity and glory which no other combination throughout the world would dare to interrupt or molest."

Loud and prolonged applause greeted Mr. Churchill's statement—"As regards Imperial Preference I have changed my views."

ITALIANS WITHDRAW FORCES FROM ADALIA.

BRITISH TROOPS STILL TO HOLD ACROSS BOSPHORUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 21.

At question-time in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Italians had withdrawn their forces from Adalia. At present there was no intention of withdrawing British Troops across the Bosphorus but there was still less intention of embarking upon any military adventures.

RESULTS OF MINERS' BALLOT

MAJORITY AGAINST ACCEPTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 21.

Up to the present the results of the Miners' ballot are as follows:—:

For Acceptance 35,626
Against Acceptance. 101,902

In view of the fact that the returns do not include districts like South Yorkshire where favourable majority is indicated it is probable that the requisite two-thirds majority against acceptance will be narrowly averted.

LONDON, June 16.

The figures of the Miners' Ballot up to the present time are surprisingy large against acceptance of the Owners' proposals. but they indicate numerous abstentions. only a third voting in some districts.

A number of Miners in Midlands resumed work to-day, without awaiting result of the Ballot.

SETTLEMENT OF COTTON DISPUTE PROBABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 21.

The cotton dispute is within sight of settlement following upon the meeting of the Joint Conference of Employers and Employees at which it was decided to recommend immediate reduction of 3/10 in a pound and a further reduction of sevenpence at the end of six months.

It is understood that among the important business that would come up for consideration at the ensuing session of the U. P. Legislative Council, will be the Oudh Rent Bill, the Allahabad University Bill. and the U. P. District Boards Bill All these are new measures and the Allahabad University Bill will be intended to place the internal administration of the University as to make it a unitary type of residential University.

SEND YOUR GIFT TO-DAY TO SWARAJ FUND

WHY WAIT TILL SOME ONE ELSE HAS BEGUN?

DUTY OF THE RICH

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

Truly to revere the memory of a person is to achieve his life's purpose. Truly to revere the memory of Bal Gangadhar Tilak whom India delighted, and still delights to call Lokamanya must be to establish Swaraj and thus for ever to perpetuate his memory. How nice, how noble, if we could establish Swaraj on the anniversary of his death? Nor is it impossible to do so during the forty days that remain at our disposal. But my sanguine temperament cannot visualise Swaraj by the first of August next. By strennous work, it is certainly possible to establish Swaraj on the first day of October next. It must be death to the Congress if it cannot be established on or before the 31st December next. But it cannot be, if we do not carry out our Bezwada undertaking to raise one crore of rupees. These lines will be published on the 22nd instant. The reader has therefore to think how to complete the crore in eight days.

WHERE WE STAND.

Let us know how we stand. If all goes well it may safely be assumed that forty lakhs will have been collected by that date outside Bombay. That means let me further state, at least three lakhs in Bengal, four in the Punjab, three in Sind, three in Andhra, three in C. P. four in Bihar and ten in Gujarat. That makes 30 lakhs. Ten lakhs for the remaining provinces is not an extravagant estimate. Let us assume that all the Provinces but Bombay succeded in collecting altogether forty lakhs. How to collect sixty lakhs. in and through Bombay is the question. If we are to reach the total one crore before the 30th June the amount must be raised chiefly from the available rich men of Bombay and Calcutta i.e. those who feel for the movement and believe in it.

There should be not only no bother about collecting the crore but there should be certainty of Swaraj in a month if all the rich men of India could realise that their safety lies not in fearing the existence of Government but in fearlessly helping the movement. To-day if they are making millions they are sending billions out of the country i.e. they are taking the milliens and assisting to take the billions out of the months of their poor and, in many cases, starving countrymen. To-day they more than the other classes are supporting a top-heavy administration which is keeping up a ruinous military expenditure in order to be able to hold India in the last resort by Dyerism and O'Dwyerism.

But we must take the facts as they are. The richest men are afraid to incur the displeasure of Collectors and Commissioners. Some of them honestly fear the success of non-cooperation. They believe that its success means chaos, destruction of life and property at least for the time being. We must win over these by patiently persevering to impregnate the atmosphere with the spirit of non-violence in though, word and deed.

Meanwhile, let us realise that the few rich men and the many well-to-do men and women we have with us have to sacrifice more than they are ordinarily used to if we are to make up the deficiency. A happy beginning has already been made in Bombay. Earnest workers, themselves endowed with riches, are working night and day to make large Collections. They are meeting with ups and downs. But they are dauntlessly pursuing their even course.

WHY WAIT?

We must get rid of the habit of waiting to be coaxed. Why should not the moniedmen of Bombay volunteer their assistance and send their gifts? Why should wait till some one else has begun?

And what of those who cannot give lakhs or thousands each? They can still do much to reduce the burden of the few rich. Let them not wait for a summons from any society. Let each group, each caste, each trade and Guild, automatically set about collecting and sending to the Provincial Centres. The remaining days must be utilised for that purpose and no other by those who have any ability for collection.

It is a shame that the total possible Collection of the Provinces cannot be more than forty lakhs. It is yet time to wipe out the reproach by each province producing selfless workers for the Week of Grace and Privilege who would concentrate their attention on Collections.

Seeing that so many of the monied men are abstaining and seeing that we have not succeeded in organising collections among the masses it follows that some must give their all. I know four Gujaratis, themselves workers of standing and ability, have given their all. One has died leaving over Rs. 25,000 the whole of his savings to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. I hope the example of the four workers will prove infectious. They will lose nothing by giving in the cause of freedom.

If we are to achieve Swaraj during this year, the least we can do is to complete the Bezwada programme by the time appointed by us.

TWO MEETINGS SUGGESTED.

The Collection of the crore will be a most visible token of its fulfilment. Membership and the charkha are no less important. I suggest two meetings, one on Sunday the 26th instant and the other on the 30th June at every possible village or centre merely for the purpose of explaining the Congress Creed, inviting all of the age of 21 and over, male or female, to become members of any one original Congress Committee. At these meetings no other work should be done save that of enrolling members and collecting subscriptions for membership. Forms can also be deposited during these two days at all places where responsible men will undertake the work of canvassing.

Though we have no census of the charkhas, from all the accounts I have received the spinning wheel has so far penetrated the masses that it is likely that there are already twenty lakhs of spinning wheels working more or less indifferently throughout India.—(From "Young India.")

PRINCE'S VISIT TO INDIA

RUMOURED POSTPONEMENT CONTRADICTED

TO LAND IN BOMBAY IN NOVEMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 21.

There is no truth in the report that the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India has been postponed.. It is now announced that His Royal Highness will visit India next cold weather and will land in Bombay sometime in November.

UNITED MALAYIAN RUBBER CO.

TOTAL DEFICIT £2,374,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

The Receiver Presiding at a meeting of the Creditors of Compulsory Liquidation of the United Malayian Rubber Company announced that the total deficit was £2,374,000 sterling. The failure is attributed to the losses in trading in Singapore early in 1920.

CEYLON'S PART IN RUBBER EXHIBITION.

RECEPTIONS HELD IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 11-15 a.m. June 21.

Mr. Owen, President of the Ceylon Association in London, and Mrs. Owen held a reception at the Agricultural Hall, Islington to-day, to commemorate Ceylon's part in the Rubber Exhibition, Sir Hugh Clifford, Sir Stanley Bois and Sir J. P. Hewitt were amongst those present.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE.

MR. PAL ACCEPTS INVITATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

Mr. Bepin Chander Pal, in accepting the invitation extended to him to give evidence before the Military Requirements Committee, writes:—

"Our fight is with the present system of machinery of administration in our country The British are connected with this fight as human agencies that work this machinery. The British Nation as a people have really little or no responsibility for the working or even the construction of this machinery We want to mend, if possible, or otherwise to end this system; but we do not want to see the present foreign occupation of the country replaced by another foreign domination. We want Swaraj: but not a change from the British to Afghan or any other Raj. A successful occupation will add needlessly to the complexities of the problem before us; it may even throw back the establishment of Swaraj fifty or perhaps even a hundred years. Any intermediate state between the elimination of the present British Raj and the establishment of true democratic Swaraj in India will not help, but infinitely complizate our fight for democratic freedom. No one. who understands these things, can, therefore, either welcome, or help, any invader or even stand aside from the present Government in an event of an outside invasion. No farseeing Indian Swarajist can, therefore, be indifferent to measures that the Government may organise for opposing such an invader on the one side and for controlling any foolish and suicidal movement within the country to directly or indirectly help him on the other. So far as the aim and intention of the Government are concerned in defending our borders from an outside invasion, or preserving internal peace in the event of that invasion, there cannot be possibly any real and material difference between them and ourselves; and this unity of purpose offers sufficient common ground for friendly consultation regarding the means which the Committee has been formed to consider and indicate."

In the "Pratap" defamation case more witnesses were examined on Tuesday. Baboo Harprasad Goyal, Manager, the "Pratap" office, deposed that Pandit Shiva Narayan Mishra, the then printer and publisher of the "Pratap", was out of Cawnpore for major portion of January 1921.

The Jail and Thana riot cases, Giridih, ment of Madras to consider lines on which legislation for codification of principles of land revenue settlement should proceed, met at the Secretariat at Cotacamund on Monday.

A fire is reported to have broken out at Soper, a village about 30 miles distant from Cashmere, last week, which destroyed about 500 houses and thousands of maunds of grains.

MR. SASTRI ON NON-COOPERATION.

HIS ESTIMATE OF MR. GANDHI.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 11-15 a.m. June 21.

In the course of a paper which he read at Burlington House on the Non-Cooperation Movement, Mr. Sastri referred to Mr. Gandhi as a disciple of Tolstoi, who believed that modern medicine was an invention of the Devil and that Western Civilisation was an invention of Satan to enslave mankind Mr. Sastri said: "Mr. Gandhi is not a man, who could be accepted by those who are seeking to improve the present state of civilisation and to rid it of everything wrong, vulgar and brutal."

DOMINIONS CONFERENCE.

MOMENTOUS DISCUSSIONS EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Though there has been no official announcement on the subject, the newspapers declare that it has been definitely decided that Mr. Lloyd George and the Dominions Premiers will not attend the State opening of the Ulster Parliament. With the Opening of the Imperial Cabinet already postponed and the Dominions Premiers anxious to return as soon as possible, all energies of the delegates will be absorbed in momentous discussions during the next week. Mr. Lloyd George is much stronger as the result of his rest in Wales, which he took in order to be secure against possibility of breakdown whilst presiding at the sessions, as he intended to do daily.

Mr. Meighen has been silent ever since his arrival and says that he must first get into touch with the Canadian Officials and British Authorities. The utterances of Mr. Massey and Mr. Hughes indicate that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, in which Canada is much interested, will be one of the chief topics at the Conference, involving as it does the whole question of the Imperial Defence, Anglo-American Relations and "White Empire Policy". On the other hand, the Indian Representatives profess their indifference to the Alliance, except as it affects India's Defence and this was emphasised by the Maharao of Cutch yesterday and by Mr. Sastri, who in an interview to-day, declared that the question which affected India was not the Empire Defence, Anglo-Japanese Alliance nor Foreign Policy but equal rights of the Indians within the Empire on an equitable settlement of which the future of India might depend.

I. A. O'S IN JAPAN.

THEIR FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

In the House of Commons, Col. Yate asked what arrangements had been made to meet the financial difficulties of the Indian Army Officers, who were studying Japanese in Japan owing to their inadequate salaries at the present rate of exchange. Mr. Montagu replied that he was at the present time discussing with the War Office and Admiralty further concessions to those which were sanctioned last December.

DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY'S SUCCESSOR IN LORDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 21.

The Marquess of Londonderry has resigned his post of Under-Secretary of Air on accepting office in the North Irish Government. The Duke of Sutherland will represent the Colonial Office in the House of Lords in succession to the Marquess of Londonderry.

PREMIER'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 21.

The Premier's health has improved considerably and he is returning to London from Criccith at the beginning of next week.

The number of admissions to schools and colleges in Burma on reopening after summer holidays, despite the recent boycott there, is higher per centage on the rolls in higher grades and only falling off in juvenile classes.

The Jail and Thana riot Giridih, cases have been adjourned for a week. It is stated that the Government is prepared to withdraw the cases against those accused, who would give a certain undertaking ... the defence counsel requested adjournment to examine.

MALEGAON RIOTS.

MORE ARRESTS.

WHY DACOITY PROCEEDINGS WERE POSTPONED.

According to the arrangement settled in open court between the trying Magistrate and the Government Pleader prosecuting in the Malegaon Riots case, the proceedings against the accused in the several "dacoity" cases should have commenced more than a week ago. From reports we have now received it appears that on Sunday the 12th instant the Police raided late at night—that is when people had gone off to sleep—some houses in the town, and arrested Mr. Tatyasahib Khare, Pleader; one Doctor Narayanrao (who is said to have been formerly a compounder in the local Civil Hospital); and Messrs. Kishandas Bhukandas, Sakarchand Magandas and Shekhmia Mussulman (described as a Petition writer and Mukhtar) on charges of dacoity. In other words these people were charged by the Police in connection with the looting of houses that took place on the 20th April—i.e., the day following the riots. These five people were placed before the Magistrate on the following day, charged with the others previously arrested with having committed dacoity. But as one of them Dr. Narayanrao was suddenly taken ill and had to be removed to the hospital and detained there, the proceedings were stayed for a week. In the ordinary course of things, the recording of evidence should have begun on Monday the 20th instant. It seems that the court actually sat on that day, but as it was found that the Magistrate—this time was ill, the court had to adjourn without doing any business.

COMMITTAL PROCEEDINGS.

The fortnights' remand that was taken by the Police in connection with the more serious charges of murder and arson against all the accused is due to expire on the 24th instant, and it is believed that the Committal proceedings will then be taken up before the Magistrate. It appears that the accused who are believed to be still at large, and against whom warrants have been taken out, have not been arrested. It is, however, not likely to interfere with the court from taking up the case against the large number of people that have been placed under custody already from four to eight weeks.

THE SOCIAL CANKER.

(Continued from page 6.)

Before going out to earn her living we impressed upon her that the Home was her home. She would always find a welcome if she came, by day or night.

One day, after her first month in service, she arrived out of breath at the front door, and stood knocking.

"When the door was opened she burst in, held her hand out to me, and, showing me some coins, said, "I've run all the way home to bring you this. It is the first honest money I have earned for fourteen years."

"In time she became one of our most encouraging cases, working well as a faithful Soldier, and at last dying a triumphant death."

"In all the sixty-six countries and colonies in which the work of the Salvation Army is carried on, it brings real reclamation to those, the most hopeless and helpless drags of society. It brings them into touch with the Divine. It makes them in turn the saviours of their fellows.

Colonel Stanley Ewens is very desirous to be of service in connexion with the proposed reform in Bombay. When the houses of ill fame are closed, arrangements must be made for their inmates to be received into some Home and helped back to the paths of honesty and virtue. In order to do this on an adequate scale the Army's first requirement is accommodation. We need a large and suitable building as the present Home is too restricted. In Japan, the authorities provide the Army with such buildings or plots of land. In the United States of America the Government has acted in a similar manner, thus making it possible for us to do this difficult work on a large scale. This is a great National work for the uplift of the depraved classes and should receive every assistance.

Far from coming to the public with mere theories. The Salvation Army, even in Bombay, has people specially trained and experienced in the work. Four such Officers are at work in Bombay now while I am writing this article, and if necessary others can be obtained. The Army method is very simple and practical. The girls or women are offered a real home. They are given suitable work. The Officer finds out their abilities, helps them spiritually and morally, and after they have given proof of their real desire to be good, finds them employment outside. A large number are eventually happily married.

An experienced body like the Salvation Army, that has worked and is still working most successfully in every part of the globe with 117 such Industrial Homes, with total accommdation for 3,824 inmates has a very special claim—not only upon the Authorities of this city but also upon every right thinking citizen.

Colonel Ewens invites any girl or woman in distress or danger to write to the address given below, and will gladly arrange to do all that is possible to help such an one.

Any enquiries concerning this work should be addressed to:

Colonel Ewens, The Salvation Army, Morland Road, Byculla.

DAYASAGAR.

Mr. R. S. Giles, Barrister-at-Law, leader of the Rangoon Bar, becomes Vice-Chancellor of the University vice Mr. Webb, I.C.S., who resigns on medical grounds His work as Chairman of the Development Trust is absorbing all his energies.

FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

BOMBAY'S SUPPORT URGED.

MRS. COUSINS' VIGOROUS PLEA

Mrs. M. E. Cousins yesterday evening delivered a lecture on "The necessity for the enfranchisement of women" under the auspices of Women's Indian Association, at the hall of the Marwadi Vidialaya, Mrs. Atia Begum presiding. There was a good attendance of women of all communities on the occasion.

On the proposal of Mrs. Wadia Mrs. Atia Begum, was voted to the chair.

MRS. ATIA BEGUM.

Mrs. Atia Begum, who spoke in Urdu, said she was a worker in the vast field of non-cooperation and therefore she thought it right to ask for nothing from the Government. She would like to tell one thing to her Western Sisters that their movement in the European world had not been very successful. Western women thought that they were advancing in every respect to such an extent that they took pride in competing with men by becoming chauffeurs. The work of the man was quite different from that of the woman. But, she was convinced that if both worked together in common interest, there would be practically no difference. She realised that her Indian sisters had not been in a position to achieve much still she hoped that if they worked conscientiously for their rights they would prove beneficial to the world at large (Cheers.)

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu next, addressing the meeting said she heartily supported Mrs Cousins, because she believed in the unity of women all over the world. Mrs. Cousins was an Irish woman and as such she was trying her best to make the movement on behalf of her Indian sisters successful.

Mrs. Begum had well said that as a non-cooperator she would not ask anything from Government, and she heartily supported that view. However, whether as a cooperator or a non-cooperator she as a woman was for the women of India who demanded their birth-right, liberty. (Prolonged cheers.)

After Mrs. Naidu had delivered her speech Mrs. Begum together with her left the hall of the meeting as they had to attend another function. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale was then voted to the chair.

MRS. COUSINS.

Mrs. Cousins, rose to deliver her address amidst great cheers, in the course of which she thanked them for having given her an opportunity to speak to them that evening on the great and fundamental question of the enfranchisement of woman. After referring to the work up to now carried on by the Association, she said the work of the Association was, four years ago, subjected to the sphere of education only, but looking to the political situation of the country it was not, however, lagging behind in the campaign for demanding franchise for Indian women and at the same time equality of soul. (Cheers). As Indians rightly recognised their women spiritually, from the (Hindu) religious point of view, as their equal it was but just and fair that they should try and secure for Indian women votes for the Municipalities and the Legislative Councils and also to fight for them for the purpose of securing as many seats as possible in the Municipalities and afterwards in the Indian Legislative Councils. They should have the instrument of vote before they could do anything in the matter. They should not lag behind in standing shoulder to shoulder for the sake of their womanhood and should not fail to assert their rights of equality and freedom

Proceeding, Mrs. Cousins said that she was satisfied with the great work done by their sisters in the Madras Presidency and that was (according to her) the gold-mark of the citizenship of the Indian nation. After narrating the noble work of enfranchisement done by women in America, England and in other parts of Europe, she said she had the opportunity of impressing upon them the urgent necessity of the enfranchisement of women, and also impressed upon them the value of their fighting for the sake of their rights. Their men and women should act like Shiva and Parbati by sinking their petty differences.

Even the Chinese women, said the speaker, were now fighting for their rights on the basis of their equality with men. Their Japanese sisters were still in the dark, because they did not yet got any political rights, not only that but they were not allowed to go to any political meeting. It was, therefore, something to be proud of that their Indian women were at last coming to the forefront to fight for their cause of freedom.

The speaker then quoted Lord Tennyson's famous lines:

"Self cantrol, self reverence and self assertion

Alone make life, sublime and pure."

She said that each word of the poet was of great importance. She explained to them the significance of those words and said that they should bear those noble words in mind.

Proceeding, she said if their Western sister's got franchise, they would have control over the financial affair so far as the question of education was concerned. She emphasised that the women of India should assert themselves in the same way and press the Government to whom they paid taxes every year, for education, for without education they would not be able to achieve their rights. Lord Macaulay once said that it was no use giving the vote to the men so long as they were not educated, and he was quite justified in his assertion. She did not understand why women were debarred from having the right of enfranchisement. Only "Lunatics, criminals and aliens" were disqualified from voting. Did women possess any of these disqualifications? And if they had none why should they not be allowed to enjoy the right of franchise?

THE SOCIAL CANCER.

Discussing, at some length, the question of infantile mortality, Mrs. Cousins said in Bombay one baby out of four died before the first year and that was terrible and appalling compared to the conditions prevailing in other countries of the West. The lecturer then referred to the morality of women in Bombay, the speaker said that the Purity League was doing useful work in trying to eradicate and put an entire stop to immorality among their women, who carried on their business in the city. She was of opinion that Legislation alone would succeed in putting a stop to that vice. They should always preserve their sex and she told them to remember the words of Mrs. Besant who always said and said very rightly "the sex to which I have the honour to belong."

Referring to the resolution of Mr. Desai in connection with the enfranchisement of women, she said that they should consider it their duty to support it. That resolution, she thought, would be brought forward at the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council at Poona in July. She hoped that that resolution would be carried by the members of the Council unanimously. There was yet a month for them to carry on their campaign and she believed that if they zealously did so they would succeed by that time. One month was nothing, having regard to the fact that she carried on the same sort of work in England for nearly seven years. Lastly, she hoped that by their persistant efforts they would be in a position to secure their rights. She once more appealed to those present to support Mr. Desai's resolution. (Prolonged cheers).

MRS. GOKHALE.

Mrs. Gokhale in winding up the proceedings said that she was not accustomed to deliver speeches in English. She however, endorsed every word that fell from Mrs. Cousins and therefore, on behalf of them, she thanked her for having taken the trouble of coming there to deliver an interesting address that evening.

Mrs. Goolbanoo Wadia thanked the president on behalf of the meeting.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND

WHERE MONEY CAN BE PAID

Contributions to Tilak Swaraj Fund may be paid at the following addresses:—

Mahatma Gandhi Laburnam Road, Gamdevi.

Umar Sobani Esq., Cuff Parade, Colaba.

S. G. Banker Esq., 34, Chowpatty, Girgaon.

A Ward-Fort, District C. C.

Mahomed Abdin Peerbhoy Esq; Fair House; Central Road, Colaba.

Mathooradas Tricamjee Esq; 93, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

B Ward—Mandvi District C. C.

B. N. Mehesheri, Esq; C/o Union Society, Bombay (3).

Dharamsi K. Mehta, Esq; C/o Union Society, Bombay (3).

C Ward—Bhuleshwar District C. C.

Vithaldas V. Jerajani, Esq; C/o Cawasji Framji & Co., Mulji Jetha Market Chowk, Bombay (2).

D Ward—Girgaon District C. C.

K. B. Sansgiri, Esq; 3rd Parsiwada Opp. Wilson High School.

A. H. Fyzee, Esq; 5, Chowpatty Bombay.

U. K. Oza, Esq; Karanjia Building Grant Road, Bombay.

E Ward—Byculla District C. C.

R. A. Kaji, Esq; 82A, Khandewady, Bombay.

Anantmaram Vaikhunthrai, Esq; "Bombay Chronicle."

S. L. Silam, Esq; 2nd, Kamathipura, Bombay.

F Ward—Parel District C. C.

Jivaraj G. Nensey, Esq; Matunga.

S. V. Lalit, Esq; Simplex Building, Room No. 21, C. Pawawala Street, Girgaon.

L. N. Chavan, Esq; Girni Kamgar Sangh, Kalachoki, Parel.

G Ward—District C. C.

P. G. Saharabudhe, Esq; Goregaonkars Building Dadar.

G. S. Purandare, Esq; Kanji Damji Chawl Elphinstone Road, Parel.

G. S. Nadkarni, Esq; Karodhe Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

THE NATIONAL FUND.

A MAGNIFICENT GIFT OF Rs. 25,447.

Mr. G. P. Deodhar, Pleader, Betul, writes to say:—

Pandit Hari Shankur Murarjee Vyas, resident of Jetpur, Kathiawar, who had come here and delivered three lectures to the Betul public, about two months ago, fell a victim to the cholera that suddenly broke out here recently. He had travelled outside India to Japan and other places. He had given lectures throughout the length and breadth of India. Sometime before his death this noble soul executed a will, whereby he has given Rs. 25,447 to the Tilak Swarajya Fund and the National Education Fund of India.

The Enquiry Commission of Kathiawad Political Conference has closed its Rajkot Sittings after the examination of some twenty-five witnesses. It will be holding another sitting at Wadhwan Camp from the 23rd instant, when great many people are expected to be present to put forward their grievances.

The Working Committee of the Conference meets at Wadhwan Camp on the 26th instant. Mahatma Gandhiji has promised to visit Kathiawad again in August. It is understood he will see the Jam Saheb and other Princes them.

In connection with the recent highway robbery in Allahabad in which an Indian banker's peon was robbed of Rs. 10,000, the police have arrested three men on suspicion. A reward of Rs. 100 is offered for the arrests of the culprits.

The highest temperature in Punjab was reached at Multan on Thursday and Friday last, when the maximum readings were 119.1 and 120.8 respectively. Khusab was a good second with 118.2. Lahore 115.3.

The Nankana case in which Mahant Narain Das and a number of others were committed to the Sessions by Mr. Fergusson, Special Magistrate, will be heard before Mr. A. Campbell, I.C.S., Sessions Judge about the end of the week and is expected to continue for several weeks.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN BENGAL.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

CONCILIATION PANELS ADVOCATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 20

On the recommendation of the Bengal Legislative Council, a committee was appointed to consider the problem of industrial unrest in Bengal. After examining nineteen witnesses connected with industrial concerns and considering thirty-three cases of strikes that had occurred in Bengal in the nine months ending March 1921, the committee had submitted its report, and the Government has issued a resolution accepting the committee's conclusions.

Regarding the causes of the strikes, the committee found that, while economic causes have probably been predominant, the recent outbreak was in fact due as much to a general spirit of unrest as to the specific causes alleged in individual cases.

JOINT COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTED.

In considering the remedial measures the committee have proceeded on the principle which, as they rightly say, has inspired all in the most successful work which has been done in England during the last ten years for the settlement of labour disputes, that the most satisfactory way of settling such disputes is for employers and workmen to come to an agreement among themselves and that outside intervention should only be invoked when a rupture of felaitons is imminent or has actually taken place as a means of promoting a spirit of cooperation between employers and employed and of bringing them together in friendly discussion before differences have had time to develop into serious disputes. The committee suggest the establishment of Joint Works Committees to advise the management of industrial concerns on measures affecting workmen. Such bodies have worked successfully in England and America during recent years and have done much to help employers and employed to understand one another's point of view. There is nothing in Indian conditions to preclude the possibility of similar success in this country, and, as the committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have already commended the scheme, the Governor in-council trusts that early action will be taken to give it a trial on a scale sufficient to enable a definite opinion to be formed as to its feasibility in this country.

STRIKES CLASSIFIED.

They distinguish between strikes in public utility service which directly affect the public safety and convenience and strikes in private industrial concerns to dea. with the former class of strikers. They recommend the establishment of a panel from which small conciliation courts could be formed on application of one or both of the parties or by the Government of its own motion. Such a court would have no legal power to enforce its findings but it is expected that in the case of strikes affecting public utility services public opinion would be sufficiently strong to induce parties to come to terms on the basis of the findings of a thoroughly impartial and competent court. In the case of private industrial disputes, the element of public opinion would ordinarily be absent or operative only to a small extent and it might be a waste of time for a conciliation court to investigate a dispute, when its findings might be disregarded by one or both parties. The Committee however recommended that where both parties express a desire for impartial outside intervention, the Government should endeavour to meet their wishes.

CONCILIATION PANELS.

The Committee have given strong reasons in support of their proposals and the Governor in council is prepared to accept them. Immediate steps will be taken for the constitution of a panel from which conciliation courts can be set up to deal with disputes affecting public utility services. His Excellency-in-Council realises the necessity of so constituting a panel that its members may enjoy the fullest measure of public confidence and the danger is that suitable members may be unwilling to serve if additional work is thrown on them in the settlement of private disputes. The Conciliation panel will, therefore be reserved for disputes affecting public utility services and nothing more will be expected of its members. If in a private dispute both parties ask that their differences should be investigated by an impartial authority, the Governor-in-council will be prepared to constitute a special conciliation court to deal with the matter or to take such other action as may be suitable in the circumstances of the case. The resolution thus concludes:—Perhaps the most valuable feature of the report is its insistence on the importance of the human element in labour disputes and the practical proposals of the committee. If they meet with the public support which they deserve and if they are put into force in the right spirit they should go far to avoid unnecessary bitterness and friction in dealing with the inevitable changes which modern developments are producing in the industrial conditions of the country.

Though some rain has fallen in Ceylon it has not been heavy enough to allay the growing feeling of anxiety that the mon soon will be a failure. Rainfall in majority places shows considerable deficit and there is no indication of change.

The Bank of Colombo to-day notified it is still compelled to suspend payment.

Ceylon census figures give a population of four and half millions. Increase of fourteen per cent. per decade for past fifty years has not been maintained, which is ascribed to the influenza outbreak and the planting crisis.

MR. M. CHATURVEDI SENTENCED FOR 2 YEARS.

RECEIVES SENTENCE SMILING!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GORAKHPUR, June 21.

Mr. Madanmohan Chaturvedi of Muttra was convicted to-day under Section 124A, of the I. P. C. and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, including two months' solitary imprisonment.

Mr. Chaturvediji was taken to jail in a closed prison motor van followed by loud cries of "Bande Mataram" "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai." He received the sentence unmoved and smiling and gave the following message.

"Human beings thirst for luxury to comfort this mortal body, but even our bodies have to be sacrificed at the altar of liberty."

SWAMI BHASKAR TIRTA ARRESTED.

FOR DISOBEYING ORDERS UNDER SEC. 144.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 21.

It is reported that Swami Bhaskar Tirtha, who along with others, was served with a notice under section 144, prohibiting them from making speeches at Lakhimpur, was arrested under section 198 for alleged disobeying of the order.

The case against him is posted to 7th July.

POLITICAL PRISONER'S HUNGER STRIKE.

PROTEST AGAINST HARSH TREATMENT.

LAHORE, June 21.

Pandit Amirchand Bambawal of Pusha was, who is undergoing three years' rigorous imprisonment in the Multon Central Jail, in default of filing security for good behaviour, recently took to hunger strike.

Interviewed by Mr. Kewalkrishna, Secretary of the Congress Committee, Multan, he explained that he had to take recourse to that extreme step as a protest against the harsh treatment meted out to himself and his companions by the jail authorities. They were, he alleged, kept in solitary cells and compelled to grind eighteen seers of wheat daily in a hot place like Multan. He also said that they were not allowed to see books or newspapers, although they were political prisoners. On being assured of better treatment he has begun taking food, but would resume the hunger strike if decent treatment were refused.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

CHARGE AGAINST MR. POHARKAR

NAGPUR, June 21.

Mr. Siraj Mohamed heard to-day notice issued against Mr. Marotirao Poharkar to show cause why proceedings for contempt of Court should not be taken against him for having filed a written statement, in which it is stated that, "I pity the Government that it has to resort to shameless force of charging a person for a supposed offence through one of its servants before another servant, and support the prosecution by statements of other servants, and such a Court can have no power to try my case."

Mr. Babade, the defence counsel argued that it was criticism against the system of Government rather than a reflection on the trying Judge, who did no feel insulted at that very time. The accused claimed privilege for his statement. He said that the case was a very delicate one since the Judge himself concerned had to decide it. The Court held that the passage quoted above showed utter contempt for existing courts, including the one where Mr. Poharkar was prosecuted. The case was sent to another Magistrate for trial, which commences to-morrow.

Press reporters were put to much inconvenience as there was no arrangement for taking notes of the case during the hearing.

SELECTIONS FOR THE I, C, S.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 20.

A communique announces that the following gentlemen have been selected for appointment to Indian Civil Service:—Messrs. T. Lakshamanaperumal Pillai, Ramachandra Pillai and Malikayil C. Balachandra Krishnan from Madras, Mr. Shersing Sahib sing Shahani from Bombay, Mr. Abdul Faez Mujibar Rahman, Mr. Binendra Mohan Mitra from Bengal, Mr. Ali Prasad Sinha from Bihar and Orissa, Mr. Keshao Tukaram Mangalmurti from Central Provinces, Mr. Aminud-Din from Punjab and Manoranjan Mitra from Assam. Selections from Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces Punjab and Assam are subject to being certified as physically fit for Indian Civil Service. Selections from United Provinces and Burma to be notified in due course.

HINDU MOSLEM RIOT

RIOTERS FIRED AT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OORGUAM, June 21.

News has been received here of serious rioting at Chintamani, thirty miles from Kolar, between Hindus and Muhamedans. It appears that the trouble originated as a result of a Hindu wedding procession refusing to cease playing music outside a mosque. Large numbers of followers of both the sides took part in the rioting. Armed police brought up to restore order were unable to quell the disturbance and were ordered to fire, and one Muhamedan was killed and others of both factions wounded. The Police Superintendent and a jamadar were roughly handled.

THE CHANDPUR REFUGEES.

THEIR TOUCHING FAITH IN MR. GANDHI.

MR. C. F. ANDREW'S APPEAL FOR HELP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 20.

Mr. C. F. Andrews addressed a public meeting this evening at Allahabad. Mrs. Uma Nehru was in the chair and introduced the speaker to the audience. Mr. Andrews who was greeted with cries of "Bande Mataram" said:—"Last week I was in Chandpur seeking to find out the way by which large company of stranded refugees from Assam might be brought back to their homes. Only a few hundreds now remains at Karimganj about whom I am still intensely anxious. But even a more immediate work has devolved upon me before I go to Karimganj. I have come straight to Allahabad to perform it. The work is this. Those refugees who have now gone to their homes in the United Provinces have got to be provided for. They have come down taking the name of Mahatma Gandhi on their lips, looking to him for help in their distress." The speaker then went on to describe some scenes in places where coolies were gathered, their great faith in Mr. Gandhi and reliance upon God, thus turning away from the Government, which refused to help them forward in their hour of need.

FAITH IN MR. GANDHI.

Mr. Andrews continuing said:—"It is to me a parable and lesson for the future. It is judgment passed by the poor themselves upon the autocracy in India. It is judgment passed on the Government which, in its aloofness, has taken the side of the rich and vested interests against the poor. Whether it is the drink traffic or the opium traffic, whether it is the Kisan trouble or indentured labour trouble or the 'begar' trouble, the Government has hardly ever taken steps to meet the cry of outraged humanity except under pressure of public opinion bordering on compulsion or unless some individual has come forward as Mahatma Gandhi has done time after time. Even this very day in the Simla hills and in the Kumaun hills the same risk has had to be run. The whole population of villagers has had to take oaths of passive resistance in their temples before Government would yield."

"HELP THE POOR OUTCAST."

After giving the story of the little boy at Chandpur lying suffering from cholera shouting Gandhi's name, Mr. Andrews said that the faith of that child must go home straight to every heart. They must send out news to every national worker and to every national committee in this province that a solemn charge had been laid upon them and that each one of them must regard the refugees from Assam who might come back to the United Provinces as their own brothers and sisters. When he counted their numbers in Goalundo railway station, before the train departed, it was evident to him that two out of every three came from the United Provinces. He had to go back once more as soon as he was free to Karimganj in order to bring down those remaining guests of theirs who were still waiting there. But before he went back he had felt it his duty to come to the centre of this province and leave his message with them. In conclusion he made a very earnest appeal to the audience to help the poor outcast and untouchable, whom God had not outcasted but had chosen for his own temple.

Mr. Andrews, after a short rest, proceeds to Gorakhpur and Basti wherefrom most of U. P. coolies come.

PLIGHT OF ASSAM "COOLIES"

SWAMI DARSANAND CONDEMNS REPATRIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

Swami Darsananda, Secretary, Raniganj Labour Association, who accompanied the first batch of Assam repatriated coolies from Asansol to their homes returned to Calcutta yesterday. Interviewed by an Associated Press representative the Swami said that about forty per cent. of the returned emigrants had no homes nor lands. Many of them were born in the tea gardens and did not even know the names of their villages. At least sixty per cent. of the returned emigrants have no distinct caste, having inter-married with other castes in the tea gardens. Even Brahmins were found to have inter-married with Chamars. The village people absolutely refused to have anything to do with them, and even denied entrance into the villages to the men who actually had houses still standing.

The Swami said "There is widespread distress and the villagers find it very difficult to keep themselves from starvation and therefore, feeding the returned coolies is an impossibility. In the villages to which the coolies have gone, there are no industries in which these men might be employed and no work for day labourers. For these reasons the coolies should not have been repatriated till definite arrangements had been made for providing work for them. Further, if the coolies struck work because of the bad condition of labour in the gardens it was a mistake to send them away from the place of industry. In this particular case, it was futile to bring away the coolies from the gardens and send them to villages from which I found 50 to 60 men daily are leaving for the tea gardens owing to the famine conditions prevailing there."

TURKEY'S FAITH IN ETERNAL JUSTICE.

ITS GREAT INSTRUMENT:

KEMAL AND HIS FORCES.

BRITISH FRIENDS' TRIBUTE TO THE PATRIOT ARMY.

The Annual Meeting of the Anglo-Ottoman Society was held at the Minerva, High Holborn, London, and the reception which preceded it was also attended by several of those friends of Turkey who for their own good and sufficient reasons do not join the Society, but prefer to work independently. Among those we noted the familiar faces of Capt. E. N. Bennett, J.P., Mr. A. P. Tully (whose linguistic abilities have been placed freely at the disposal of all Turcophile movements), and Mr. Arthur Bontwood. H. E. the Turkish Minister, M. Rechid Pasha, with his amiable and popular son H. E. Chafik Bey (secretary of the Legation), was introduced to the officers of the Society and received the members.

MUSTAPHA RECHID PASHA.

His Excellency Mustapha Rechid Pasha, speaking in French, which was afterwards translated by Mr. Tully, said they must all bear witness that he was not making a political speech, which in the actual circumstances, was of course, impossible. He would confine himself to expressing his happiness at the co-operation of respected and zealous friends of Turkey who seek to spread the truth. Truth was like the sun, which though obscured by passing clouds, would infallibly burst forth again. They could only hope that the truth about Turkey would eventually illuminate the people of this country and of the world. Certain interested people had carried on a propaganda of calumny, intended to tarnish the reputation of the Ottoman people. The power of friendship would, however, in the long run conquer the power of vilification. Then the qualities of the Turks would be recognised and then the traditional friendship between the English and the Turks would be restored. His Excellency concluded by expressing gratitude in the name of the nation he represented and for himself personally for the proofs of friendship extended in most difficult circumstances.

H. E. CHEFIK BEY.

H. E. Chefic Bey desired to express the opinion that the nucleus of a future British public opinion was being formed by that gathering. Hystory had given many examples of kindred feeling between Britons and Turks, and he looked forward confidently to future evidences of the same unity.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

Mr. Arnold Lupton (Vice-President of the A.O.S.) presided over the annual meeting of the Society, and said the object of the Society was not to assist the conquest of the world by some Islamic power; it was their indisputably just object to enable Turks, our fellow-men and fellow-women, to be masters in their own house. They had many unfortunate proofs that the worst possible fate is for a part of the earth predominantly Muslim to be ruled by Christians; and that would remain a fact until Christians had learned the Islamic tolerance which was so absent from the minds of most men. The modern Ottomans had broad and generous ideas, and long experience of rulership, which had been put to good use. Let them compare Ottoman rule in Mesopotamia with Allied rule. Our administration there was admitted to have coincided with the destruction of 10,000 of the Arab population. Only nations as big as bulls could rule alien races, without, like the frog in the fable, committing suicide in the process. The Greek nation resembled the bull-frog rather than the bull. England made it a deliberate policy in the past to help "our old friends the Turks," and now that Government abandoned that policy that Society meant to support and revive it. They were measured not by their numbers, but by their moral force, their humane intentions, their international convictions; by their hopes for peace and justice, and the removal of dissatisfaction from every spot on earth.

After the Chairman's speech the Hon. Secretary read out the annual report, which was followed by the election of office-bearers and the committee for the ensuing year. At the close of this formal business, Mr. Horniman addressed the gathering.

MR. HORNIMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. B. G. Horniman acknowledged the honour paid him in appointing him a vice-president. He thought they might congratulate themselves on the extraordinary activities of their little society. It had to encounter and had to a great degree succeeded in surmounting a formidable wall of prejudice, especially during the past two years. The report had paid a tribute to Commander Kenworthy, and he would add a word to that tribute. The Commander had, as now was the lot of any man of outstanding honour and principle in their public life, been subjected to a great deal of abuse and sarcasm. He made bold to say on the other hand, that no Member of Parliament was to day doing a more valuable work. He had the courage to proceed without fear and without tribute to prejudices to say exactly what he thought ought to be said. He seemed almost the only man to act in this way. If only a half-a-dozen such men could be discovered in the House, the present Government could be deprived of power. The prospect for Turkey was now extremely hopeful; if only because Greece had announced in the Press a "successful offensive." After these successful attacks, the National Turkish Army was always in an infinitely better position than before. The "Big Four" were much impressed by the great fight put up by Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha and by his band of noble warriors. If they compared the position at the hatching of the Sevres Treaty with the present position, they would be struck by the apparent change of front by Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues. The change was not a change of spirit, and all sorts of crudities could still be expected from them, but the fact remained that "Sevres" was an outrage, and was indeed impossible of execution. The great statesmen who represented Western nations were a collection of bullies. They might refuse to listen to the voice of reason or humanity, but they were influenced only when a small and fearless David stood up and defied their physical power. As a result of Kemal's brilliant fight the Powers had been brought to a sense of the absurdity of the terms they sought to impose on Turkey. Mr. Lloyd George now found meanings in the treaty which he declared he never suspected until Mr. Chotani and his colleagues pointed them out; and he then promised that some of the provisions should be rectified.

One of his remarkable discoveries was that the Turks did not want Constantinople, and would be willing to withdraw to their homeland in Asia. This was the reverse of the truth. It should, however, be clearly understood that if it ever were proved to be the truth, the friends of Islam throughout the world would take up the cause that the Turks themselves should have abandoned, and would have to fight for Constantinople and for the retention in Europe of a home of the Islamic faith. The civilisation of Europe was hugely indebted to the Islamic culture, and it was a calamity recognised by many others besides Turks if the seat of that culture should be exiled from Europe to Asia. It would not, however, suffer such an exile. They would support Turkey unwaveringly and indefatigably until it had vindicated its right over those lands that Mr. Lloyd George, in a saner moment, described as the homelands of the Turks.

A war-stricken and wounded world had witnessed the betrayal and denial of the principles for which thousands of patriots in all sorts of countries had bled and fallen to sustain, the principles called "those of liberty and of justice." Alone in the entire world had a belligerent won by war a victory for freedom or justice, and that was the patriot army of Mustapha Kemal. The gratitude due to those fighters was ungrudging and undying.

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN.

Mr. Syud Hossain (member of the 1920 Khilafat Delegation) said the circumstances of the meeting justified great optimism. A unique record was presented by these years of uninterrupted work. Circumstances were, moreover, now far more favourable to a vast extension of the work. The society stood for a stupendous principle of international relationship. When the Turk was an alien enemy to the British and people preferred to be silent about alien enemies, if they could not honestly curse them, it was a matter for self-congratulation that the Society kept its flag flying. The eternal youth of Mr. Arnold Lupton and the devotion of Mr. Field had helped to maintain the Society till the difficult time was past. In the new year of work they must demand a more powerful and sustained effort, in view of the modified and improved situation. In India they were far from despondent. The second deputation, despatched from India at official invitation from Great Britain, had made representations essentially identical with the popular deputation of 1920. That deputation proved that India was united, and indivisible; that Hindus, Muslims, and all sections of the Indian people stood together. In view of this magnificent union, loyally championing Turkey, a corresponding work should be undertaken in England. The society should launch and initiate it, and the Government of Great Britain would be forced to recognise it and yield to it.

Mr. Horniman then took the chair, owing to Mr. Lupton having to leave, and called upon Mr. Chotani, head of the Indian Delegation to speak.

MR. CHOTANI.

Mr. Chotani expressed his pleasure at the privilege of being associated with such a gathering. Looking at the report of the Society he admired the manner in which the Society had carried out its work under extraordinary difficulties. It was an achievement to have got in one word for Turkey during a sort of racial chaos, a torrent of pro-Armenian and pro-Venizelist propaganda. While the Turk was labelled "alien enemy" the Society persisted in demanding justice towards Turkey. Personally he based his hopes for the solution of Turkey's woes and Turkey's claims on a belief in eternal justice. It might indeed be true that Mustapha Kemal and his forces were a great instrument of eternal justice. The chief thing, however, in his view, was that the claims of Turkey were just, and justice and truth would eventually prevail He expressed his sincere wishes for the success of the Society.

Mr. Hossain translated the speech into English and announced that Mr. Chotani had decided to donate £50 to the funds of the Society as a mark of the appreciation of himself and his colleagues.

MR A. FIELD.

Mr. Arthur Field said the object of the Society was perfectly simple, it was to preserve and befriend the Turkish people. They had believed that all friends of justice, or at least all friends of justice to Turkey, could unite on such a clear issue. For eight years they had maintained a society composed of the most varied elements from Conservative to Communist. It appeared, however, that a proportion of pro-Turks preferred to remain unorganised or to look forward to the creation of a society embracing numbers of important and influential persons, who had at times expressed some support of Turkish claims. It was possible that these persons of influence and substance looked askance at the advanced or extreme members of that Society—but he thought it only right to say the extreme members were just as inclined to question the views of the moderates. Nevertheless, a new organisation was openly proposed, aiming at a larger influence—and in the hope of unity the Anglo-Ottoman Society would offer no opposition but only support to such a society. They were prepared to merge their movement in one representative pro-Turk society. He felt he ought to say that any such fusion would inevitably be accompanied by the establishment of a "democratic committee" by the advanced men and women.

MR. S. SAKLATVALA.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala said that he could not honestly say he adhered to the dogma that they were sure to win because their cause was just. Causes were won because they were strong, and sometimes because their defeat would be ruinous to their opponents. Turkey was a centre and focus of human thought. It was even held by some that the fall of Turkey would entail the destruction of the British Empire. It was true that in an unfortunate moment of ambition British policy had been so foolish as to design the fall of Turkey. Britain now plainly perceived that she had overreached herself, and the Sevres Treaty was to be modified in consequence. Turkey was of the greatest interest to the democracies of the world, for it was the connecting link between Asia and Europe. Bismarck had remarked that man is a land animal, not an amphibious animal; and for all the power of maritime nations that fact remained a fact. The old idea that agitated the peoples of the world up to the early years of this century was the idea of freedom. There might be nominal attacks on Abdul Hamid by Turkish writers and thinkers, but at base those were attacks not on a man but on the Russian Czarism and the British financial system which was strangling Turkish national life. It was the same in Persia and in China. The insurrectionary and destructive criticism was not against Persia or Chinese individuals in reality, but against the European penetration that was destroying the freedom of the native institutions. This insurgency of thought had the same meaning in all parts of the world. A circle of struggles embracing those of 1905 in Russia, 1906 to 1908 in Turkey, till to-day had one common origin "the freedom of each race to do what it needs in its own home without alien dictation." Reaction in any country was always backed up from without. A union of France, Russia and England was made and seemed invincible, and that Turkey was doomed by the mere fact of such an aliance. But Russian Czarism lay in the dust, and Turkish nationalism has revolted against alien interests and control. The redoubtable alliance had received a staggering blow.

Mr. Duse Mohamed and Prof. Leon gave short non-political speeches and the meeting terminated.—The "Islamic News."

THE CHARKA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since "A VISITOR" wrote in the "Bombay Chronicle" about the spinning box at Mahabaleswar, a number of ladies and gentlemen visited me there, and saw the working of it. It only claims handiness, a neat appearance, and arrangement for spinning and reeling. I have had scores of letters enquiring and asking me to send a box by V.P.

The carpenter who made it as per design of Mr. Gokhalay has agreed to manufacture them in lots of 25. The price of each box will be Rs. 9 taken delivery from "Hind Mahila Samaj" New Bhatwadi, Girgoum, between 3 to 5. Those desiring to have by Rev. Parcel should remit Rs. 10 by M.O. It will be forwarded by Ry. to pay parcel. Directions for use will be found in the box.—Yours, etc.

AVANTIKA GOKHALAY.

MADRAS MILL TROUBLE

A SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 20.

Anent the ultimatum issued by the Madras Labour Union to Mr. Turner, the Managing Director of Messrs Binny and Company threatening to strike unless the workmen's grievances were redressed, the 5,000 workmen of the Buckingham Mills have downed tools this morning in sympathy with the Carnatic Mill workmen. So far no violence has been reported.

TATA PUBLICITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Following upon your bold and enlightening leader on the 17th May concerning the management of the Tata Bank there was a correspondence in your paper incidentally referring to the Publicity Co., of the Tatas of which the writer is a shareholder.

It is nearly a year that the Company is floated and so far we are in the dark as to its activities. The Prospectus was out somewhere in the middle of the last year and not a tenth of the proclaimed aims an objects of the Company seem to have take shape. For instance, the much boomed commercial paper which was to be started in Bombay by this Company has not yet seen the light of day. The daily English paper intended for the propagation of Moderate ideas is still perhaps in the process of maturation. The Printing Press which was said to be the best and the biggest of its kind in India has not yet arrived on this side of the Suez. As a shareholder, one has a right to be enlightened on these points. Will the Directors throw light on them or remain secure in their traditional phlegmatic indifference?

This Company has very able men on the Directorate. Messrs. R.D. Tata, A. J. Billimoria, B. F. Madon and Lalchand are, all able men of proved merits, sound conductors of business and have done their bit in the advancement of trade of their country. The Company has the additional attraction and glamour of being coupled with the name of the Tatas, which, though at present, is like Samson shorn of his locks, has still a great reputation and tradition at its back. And yet what have they shown to justify the existence of this Company.

When in England, I had come across certain boomings in the English Press about big things in view of this Corporation. The starting of 14 papers at the same time with the same political ideals, the distribution of copies of its papers by the agency of aeroplanes were then among the much-talked of topics of the day. Mr. Campbell-Howes, the Managing Director of the Company was put down as the "Northcliffe of India". These big talks are sufficient in themselves to capture the imagination of the confiding public. How many papers of these 14 are on the running list of the Company at the present? Leaving aside distribution by aeroplanes are the subscribers getting the copies of their papers in the same month of publication?

I understand, though I am not in possession of facts, that European interest reigns supreme in this as in the rest of the Tata concerns. Further, that not only the Managers but their secretaries and stenotypists are either directly imported from England or are English men or women from India. If this is a fact, it is indeed a pity and a shame that an India concern started with a view to give greate share to the Indians in the public affair should tolerate, may encourage such a disgraceful state of affairs which is th canker of all Tata companies at th present day. Will not some one, who in the know give further information o this? Why is the Company so fond taciturnity about its own affairs when its avowed object is Publicity.

Will not the Directors, I have named remedy the evils of mismanagement, if at all it exists? Will not Sir Dorabji try to retrieve his own illustrious name and that of his Company and place it again on the pedestal of honour and public confidence instead of filling up his departments by all sorts of fat-paid nonentities and non descripts from England.—Yours, etc.

SHAREHOLDER.

HARD LOT OF INDIAN RAILWAYMEN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I had lately been to Tatanagar on the B. N. Ry. and found 22 wagons stabled in one of the Goods Shed Line with people living in them. I asked one of way friends there if that was a ballast train stabled. But he informed me that those wagons were kept there for the habitation of some Indian drivers and firemen stationed at that Station. I enquired of my friend if those drivers etc., had temperorly been removed into the wagons on account of some epidemic, but to my surprise he told me that they are provided with no quarters and that they had to live in these wagons till quarters were constructed for them. In this hot weather for peopl eto be made to live in wagons at Tatanagar, where the temperature varies from 120 to 130 is anything but human. The B. N. Railway from this it appears care very little to know of the condition of their Indian employees, though it is through them that they are earning their fat dividends.

These drivers etc., are living in the wagons with their families and I understand that, being unable to bear the heat in the day they all get underneath the wagons, though it is against the rulings and strictly prohibited. What else could these poor people do?

The life of an Indian working on the Railway is so very cheap a sto be thus slighted off and thrown into wagons in this mid hot summer, while the *ma-baps* sit tight in their comfortable bungalows with their *Khas Tatties* watered every now and then and the electric Pankha moving restlessly above.

The misery of the life of these drivers etc. who are outdoor men getting hardly 7 to 8 hours rest between each trip may better be imagined than expressed.

Can the Railway authorities quote one instance where they have accorded such treatment to any European or Anglo-Indian or can they dare to do so with them?

How long are we to bear all these troubles whilst fresh one are being added every day?

Why should not the Agent or the C. M. E. of the B. N. Ry. be asked to come and live in these wagons (rather frying pans) for 24 hours and decide if they are fit for human habitation?

Are not cats and dogs of the Officers treated a thousand times better than these wretch helpless men? The day be blessed when Indian gets out of the clutches of these autocrats.

Is this not another instance of racial equality boasted of by the Viceroy at the Chelmsford Club?—Yours, etc.

Y. N. RAO,
Organising Secretary Indian,
Labour Union, Kharagpur.

MR. WADIA ON EXCHANGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to thank you for publishing my letter in your issue of the 17th inst. Mr. Munmohandas Ramji and his friends the members of the Indian Chamber of Commerce are now anxious that the exchange should be taken to 2sh. to the rupee. The Indian Chamber at a recent interview with the Hon Mr. Hailey demanded when he was going to raise the rupee to 2sh as they could not wait any longer. The same Chamber denounced the high rate of exchange and spoke in unmeasured terms about the ruinous effect of high exchange. They addressed a letter to the Government of India as reported by the "Times of India" on the 28th February 1920 They said as follows:—"It is a matter of serious disappointment that instead of doing so, the majority report of the Indian Currency Committee proposed to perpetuate a course of action which has been harmful to India, which possibly arose from unavoidable causes during the war, and immediately afterwards (high exchange), but the perpetuation of which can only arise from gross selfishness and from the sacrifice of the Trust placed in the hands of The Government of India. The section of the people hardest hit by recent financial events and likely to be hit in the future are just those who are voiceless in the matter and unable to make a protest at the moment against the iniquitous system which it is proposed to set up."

May I ask whether the charge levelled against the Government of India of gross selfishness and sacrifice of trust could not be more appropriately levelled now against those who seek to ruin the dumb producer for the material gain of the importers. If you raise your rupee from 1sh. 4d. to 2sh. you will increase your taxation enormously and increase the burden of debts which the ryots owe to the money-lenders. Let me describe the change which a 2sh. rupee would effect in the economic life of the country by quoting a letter of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the Secretary of State for India in Council dated the 24th November 1859. "The proposal fixing the rupee to the English sovereign) appears open to those objections to a token currency which have long been recognised by all civilized nations viz. that instead of being automatic it must be managed by the Government and that any such management not only fails to keep a token currency at par but exposes the Government which undertakes it to very serious difficulties and temptations.

It appears too that the Government of India in making the present proposal lay themselves open to the same criticism as are made upon Governments which have depreciated their currencies. In general the object of such Governments has been to diminish the amount they have to pay to their creditors. In the present case the object of the Indian Government appears to be to increase the amount they have to receive from their tax-payers. If the present level of exchange is due to the depreciation of silver, the Government scheme if it succeeds may relieve the Indian Government and others who desire to remit money to England, but this relief will be given at the expense of the Indian tax payer and with the effect of increasing every debt of fixed payment in India including debts due by ryots to money lenders."

This is an extremely eloquent passage and everything predicted in the above paragraph has come to pass. You will say that exchange which was fixed at 16d. to the rupee stood firm between 1899 and 1916. No doubt your exchange stood firm, but the purchasing power of the rupee fell by half. Your food-grain prices in 1894 were 114, in 1014 they rose to 222, and that was before the war A 2sh. rupee would enormously increase the salaries of your servants from H. E. the Viceroy downwards. We give in taxation Rs. 135 crores per year which at 1sh. 4d. would give £90 millions. India must sell produce worth £90 millions to pay our taxes at 2s. to the rupee; we must give our Government £135 million pounds or produce worth that amount. All payment including ryots debts will be increased in the like proportion. There is no escape from it. I will now show you the effect of a 2sh. rupee on our export and import trade. I have before me. The Trade of India for 1919-20. Excluding Government store and treasure we exported 323 crores worth of merchandise at Rs. 10 to the £, At Rs 15 to the £ we ought to have received 436 crores. We paid for our imports at Rs 10 to the £, 208 crores; we ought to have paid about 70 crores more In one case we received 109 crores less and in another case we paid 70 crores less. The difference is about 39 crores but that is not the way to look at it. India is a peculiar country. Our exporters are not the consumers of our imports. Our imports are mostly luxuries. Mr. R. D. Tata in the Supreme Council said that the people at large did not consume more than 15 crores worth of imports per annum. I believe it to be a low estimate, but I do not think that the ryot and the poorer classes consume more than 25 per cent. of our imports. So cheapening imports artificially is a gain to the well-to-do classes; only a small fraction of the benefit goes to the producer, But the producer's indirect losses are enormous, and I will now endeavour to show what they are. Take for instance cotton. We produced 58.45 lakh bales for the year 1919-20. This crop was possibly the largest on record; our average crop is about 45 lakh bales per annum, half of which is consumed by the Indian mills and the other half is exported. For the year under consideration we exported 24 lakh bales valued at 58-65 crores at the rate of Rs. 10 per £., At the rate of Rs 15 our producers, would have received about 19 crores more. This was his export loss, which is alretady included in the 109 crores shown in the previous part of this letter as being the total loss on all our exports. Deducting 24 lakhs bales that we exported from the total number of bales produced viz., 58.45 lakhs we have a balance of 34.45 lakh bales and our loss on that would be 28 crores more, so the producer did not lose only 19 crores on the export of cotton, but he lost 28 crores more on what remained at home, for the simple reason that there is no difference in price between cotton bought in India by Indian consumers or foreign consumers of Indian cotton. I will make my meaning a little more clear; say, I buy a candy of Broach Cotton for local consumption at Rs. 350 to-day; Mr. John Bull can buy for Liverpool the same cotton for the same price plus freight, insurance, and commission which in ordinary years did not come to 5 per cent. The same may be said of jute, wheat etc., so the loss on our exports is not the only loss which the producer sustains by a high exchange, but the Indian consumer must needs pay him the same low prices as the foreign buyer of our produce. In my opinion the actual loss to the producer might be reckoned at about 300 crores per year, if not more. The Government of India of late have repeatedly said that their chief object in forcing up exchange is to lower prices. They have made no secret of it and they have also not made a secret of the indirect taxation which a high exchange involves. They want deliberate to lower prices through the medium of high exchange, and they want deliberately to take more money through indirect taxation. The Hon. Mr Hailey has declared that in the Council more than once. I will discuss this question in my next. In your issue of the 11th instant you say "we can understand the British exporter howling against this as a breach of contract as he has always been accustomed to be pampered by the Government of India at the expense of India." Are not you pampering Mr. Munmohandas Ramji and his friends, the members of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, who insist upon a 2 sh. rate by supporting them at the expense of India; because what may be advantageous to them temporarily, viz., to buy a £ for Rs. 10 will mean a loss to the producer who will obtain for his export price Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 16 as as present? Nothing would suit Lancashire better. We are all playing into their hands magnificently. In your issue of the 18th inst under the heading 'more speculation,' I was surprised to see the following: "In any event we expect the rupee to strengthen above its *miserable* rate now and with the rise of each penny in the exchange the London investor will have potential enhancement of his capital in India." The present rate of exchange of 1sh. 3½d. which gives our exporter about Rs. 16 per £ is characterised by you as wretched. A 2sh. rate which would give the exporter Rs 10 only you will call glorious. The ryot may well explain, "save me from my friends." You Sir evidently are in favour of high exchange. Nothing would suit the Government of India better. They want it. It is the course of trade which has made them helpless. To my mind there is very little difference between the Government of India and the Anglo-European merchants and Mr. Munmohandas Ramji and his friends, the peacegoods importers. They all want to exploit the humble, and in the words of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, the dumb ryot when it suits them.—Yours etc.

JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA.

June 19.

SOME GUJARAT IMPRESSIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I give some of my impressions of Gujarat through your esteemed columns?

(1) "Navjivan"—a New Life—a new age—is seen everywhere.

(2) "Navjivan"—the weekly message of the great Gandhiji—is read everywhere.

(3) The Gandhi cap is increasingly in evidence.

(4) The Khaddar is getting more popular.

(5) The great Gandhiji is the Idol of Gujarat—living and enlivening.

(6) People's enthusiasm is rising

(7) Non-Cooperation is spreading.

(8) There is an increased interest displayed by Hindus in the Khilafat

(9) There is fine fellow-feeling all round.

(10) At the same time, there are sinister attempts for creating division and disturbance.

(11) Bulsar lawyers still continue their practice

(12) But masses at Bulsar are moved by the message of Gandhiji,

(13) The life and soul of the Bulsar non-cooperation movement is Barjorji Vicaji, the President of the Bulsar Taluka Samiti. The Bulsaris are so fond of him. He is a vegetarian, a tee-totaller and a wearer of khaddar from head to foot.

(14) Nationalism is visible amongst young Parsis. Jal Dhunbhura is a type in Bulsar. He has started and spread the use of black khadi scull caps amongst the Parsis of his town.

(15) Surat is in full swing with Non-Co-operation.

(16) Bhai Dayalji—strong, spirited, self-sacrificing, is a moving spirit of Surat.

(17) Bhai Harilal Amin is practically the spokesman of the Non-Cooperation movement in Broach.

(18) The volunteers in yellow dyed khaddar at the Broach Conference drew our special attention.

(19) Even at Broach, the young Parsi is drawn to the National movement. The great wave of patriotism is passing over the country; and the signs are generally hopeful.

(20) Parsis of Broach gave me a patient hearing, when I placed before them the salient features of the present situation, and even ladies seemed to be moved by the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs.

(21) Lot of work remains to be done. Workers are badly wanted every where. And greater tolerance will greatly facilitate our great work.

(22) Everywhere, the "Chronicle" and the "Sanj" were hailed as the Nationalist papers; and people are hopeful for the "Hindustan" also.

(23) I cannot conclude this letter without referring to Bhai Ram Tiruth of Multan, who has given up his practice, and is carrying the message of Gandhiji, wherever he goes, in his own humble, honest, quiet way.

God bless Gujarat! God bless Gandhiji! God bless his great Mission! Amen!—Yours, etc.,

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THE TELEGRAPH COMMITTEE

MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 20.

The Telegraph Committee at its sittings to-day discussed the supplementary issues brought to its notice in connection with the questions already disposed of. On being represented by Mr. Barton, the Committee examined Mr. Mackie, Superintendent of the local Central Telegraph Office, with regard to the losses incurred by the superior second division through the last revision. Mr. Mackie pointed out that the last revision did not give them full restrespective benefit as in the case of Telegraph Masters, Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents and telegraphists. The result was that they suffered loss and also had to put up some months more than they were actually required before they reached their maximum. On being further questioned, Mr. Mackie said that men of his division would feel satified if the new scale was made applicable from their former dates of accruel of increments.

CASE OF CLERKS IN SIMLA AND DELHI.

Mr. Nandlal representing the clerical establishment of the local Telegraph Office was the next witness examined. He urged that the Simla and Delhi clerical staff should be allowed to draw emoluments admissible to employees in presidency towns, in as much as Simla and Dehi, being the seats of Imperial Government, were highly expensive compared with other presidency towns. The house rent question, said the witness, was most acute with them. They had to compete in the matter of securing houses with the Imperial Government, and the Secretariat Establishment who, inspite of getting much higher salaries than they, were also drawing handsome house rent allowances. The result was that naturally failing to find accommodation in Simla proper, clerks of the Telegraph Office had to find shelter some three to five miles distance from Simla and even then their average monthly house rent allowance amounted to Rs. 24 while the average pay of a clerk was Rs. 55 only. Moreover, they were locally recruited men as 99 per cent. of the Simla population were outsiders. Then again, they had to pay every year twelve months rent in Simla and six months in Delhi. If Government granted them adequate house rent allowance of free quarters in Simla and Delhi, they would feel satisfied.

Witness further urged that in the face of the exhorbitant prices in Simla, for instance milk was selling at eight annas a seer, the clerks felt that the grant of locality allowance be considerably raised from its present rate of Rs. 10. Here again their difficulty was that the prices of all necessaries of life had gone up, because of the great influx of people in Simla in summer and the competition with the highly paid clerks of the Government of India. Mr. Nandlal further urged that full effect be given to the sanctioned scale of 400 appointments in the second grade which had been so far filled up only to the extent of 275. Here he suggested that it should be ruled that any man who reached Rs. 50 be taken up at once to second grade starting with Rs. 90 so as to fill in the remaining Rs. 125 vacancies. What they regretted was that, while the last Committee allowed all those drawing above Rs. 50 a jump to Rs. 90 it gave only a Rs. 5, jump to all those drawing less than 50. Lastly Mr. Nandlal urged that the full benefit of the retrospective effect be allowed to them under the revised scale as in the case of other employees in the Telegraph Department. The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

THE PONS-WINNECKE COMET.

METEORIC DISPLAY ANTICIPATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 20.

A request has been received from Dr. Crommelin of Greenwich that astronomers in India should try to observe the shooting stars that may be produced by the passage of the earth through the track of the pons—Winnecke comet the number hourly seen and the approximate radiant point should be noted. Dr. Crommelin expected that there would be a fine display at 10 p.m. (Indian standard time) on June 25th with a radiant point near Theta Bootis which is close to the tail of the great bear, but Mr. Evershed of Kodaikanal reports that he has observed the comet on several nights and has found it at some distance from the calculated positions. He now considers that it is doubtful whether the earth will pass through the track of the comet at all and that any display may be on an earlier date than the 25th. Meteors should in fact be looked for on the 21st and the night following.

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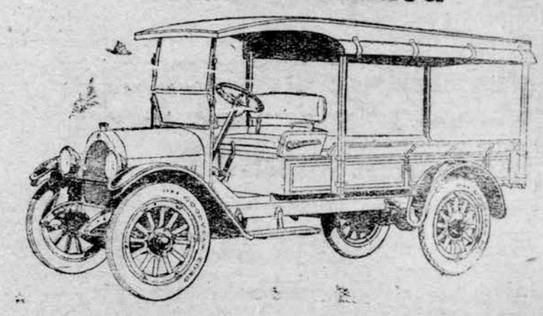

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SMYRNA HORRORS

GREEK ATROCITIES ON INOFFENSIVE TURKS,

CIVILIANS CLUBBED AND BAYONETTED IN STREETS.

The "Daily Despatch" publishes in its issue of 31st May 1921 the following report of happenings in Smyrna from its special correspondent there :—

Smyrna, May 15 (delayed).

The landing of the Greeks here this morning was tragic, and it is important that the facts should be laid before the Allies.

At half-past ten the port was humming with the Greek transports, and Greek troops were marching along the quay. The details of the landing had been arranged beforehand by the Allied command, and if their plans had been carried out it is possible that the occasion would have passed off without any serious disturbance.

Unfortunately the Greeks marched their troops right along to where about 3,000 troops of the Smyrna garrison had been congregated before their departure from the town. They trailed their coats, so to speak, before the Turks and immediately succeeded in getting some foolish soldiers to fire a few shots. The consequence was that a battle royal took place outside the Turkish barracks.

The Greek civil population joined in the fight, and started Turk-hunting all over the town. The Turks surrendering to the Greek troops for protection were bayonetted and clubbed, and where the killing took place near the sea were thrown into the water and if not dead were shot there. At one place 12 Turks under the escort of soldiers were atrociously killed.

GOVERNOR KNOCKED DOWN.

Pillage and looting started at once. Turkish houses and shops were raided and robbed of all valuables. Even the Government House was cleared out of everything, and in this the Greek troops are known to have taken part. The Turkish Governor-General, who was knocked down, states that his money was taken from him by Greek officers.

When the news of what had happened at Smyrna became known in the surrounding villages, Turk hunting started. Everywhere rifles and bayonets were handed out by the Greek troops to the Greek civil population, and one could see boys of 12 and 16 years running about with rifles or bayonets, shooting indiscriminately at nothing in particular.

The Turkish villages in the neighbourhood of Smyrna were promptly looted, animals belonging to the villagers being carried off, and if resistance was offered the Turks were killed.

It is to be hoped that the full story has been telegraphed by the commander-in-chief to the Paris Consul, and that the Allies will prevent any repetition of these incidents. It is most important that the Greeks should be made aware of their responsibility, and that a firm control will be instituted over their actions in this part of the world. It is quite clear that unless Greece is made thoroughly to understand the situation foreign commerce will suffer from the occupation.

HIT WITH IRON BAR.

I have received from another eye-witness the following report of what happened :—

From the balcony overlooking the quay I watched the disembarkation of Greek troops from the transport Patris and a smaller steamer. About 2,000 troops marched off with fixed bayonets, accompanied by the Greek Archbishop in his robes, in the direction of the Turkish Konak.

Shots were soon heard. The Greek cordon of sailors loaded their revolvers, and immediately threatened onlookers from windows and balconies. They appeared to fire at random. A single Turk was then seen being dragged along in the middle of the road, and belaboured with rifle butts. He was followed by about 40 Turkish prisoners, headed by an old Turk carrying a white flag, and some elderly Turkish officers with fezes removed and their hands off the air. They were marched along by guards.

When almost opposite the balcony, I observed civilians with sticks, heavy pieces of wood and one with an iron bar rush on them and strike them on their heads, while the guards encouraged the assaults. In fact, when the prisoners endeavoured to ward off the blows, several guards also struck the prisoners on the head with rifle butts.

A little later, a guard, apparently becoming excited, raised his rifle and fired point blank at a civilian prisoner. Another civilian prisoner fell and was instantly bayonetted and kicked into the sea. Another was knocked down and bayonetted on the ground.

FEZES REMOVED.

After that the brutality knew no bounds. A civilian prisoner at the rear of the column was bayonetted and left on the tramway lines. Others were shot or clubbed until after the group had passed. I counted five dying or dead on the tramway lines and two in the water. The latter remained floating there for some time. The pockets of the dead and wounded were rifled by several civilians and soldiers.

It must be remembered that these prisoners were unarmed, marched under a white flag, offered no resistance whatever, all the time held up their hands. Many of them were old greyhaired men.

Indiscriminate firing at the windows facing the quay took place apparently because armed Turks were sniping. Personally, although several windows near by were fired at by the Greek troops, I saw no sign of Turkish sniping in this neighbourhood.

Further groups of Turkish prisoners were being brought along at intervals, and similar treatment was accorded them. Their fezes were removed in every case, and their guards [illegible] in order to force them to cry "Zeto Venizelos!"

During the rest of the day it was impossible for anybody wearing a fez to walk in the streets. All suspected Turks were immediately taken prisoners whether armed or not, and were in every case that has come to my notice robbed of all their valuables.

Promiscuous firing has for the last 48 hours taken place in Boudja, near Smyrna, to the danger of all English and other inhabitants, and I have seen Turkish houses looted by vindictive Greek peasants armed with rifles without military control. The password "Liberty" adopted by the self-constituted armed guards is a proof of the light in which this so-called peaceful occu-

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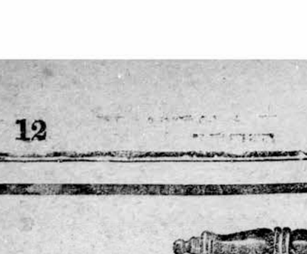

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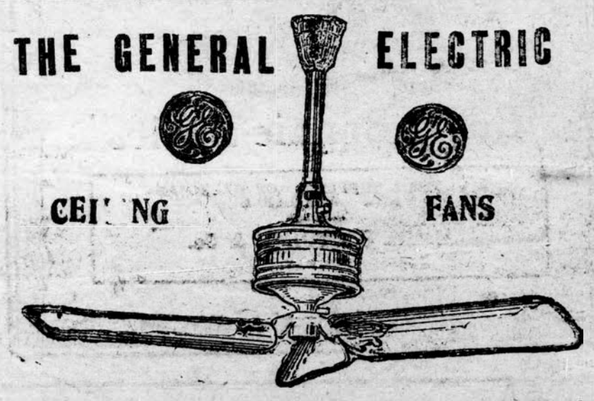

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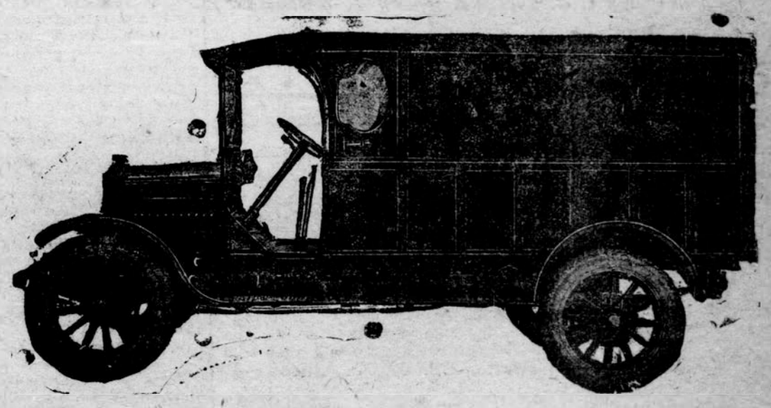

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